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QUICK CHANGE KEYNOTE OF SOVIET RULE

Landmarks Go, Cities Get New Names Under Restless Communist Régime

TOWNS ARE LOSING TRACES OF TSARDOM

Historic Buildings, Counted as Traffic Impediments, Are Ordered Removed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—One expression of the restless change that is so characteristic of the Soviet Union is the frequent and continuous process of changing the names of cities, towns, thoroughfares, factories and whatnot. Almost 100 cities and towns have been renamed since the revolution, while changes in the names of streets would run into many thousands.

Various considerations apply in this process of conferring new names. Sometimes it is desired to honor a revolutionary leader; sometimes to eliminate the memory of a Tsar or Tsarina. There is also a tendency in non-Russian parts of the country to substitute native for Russian words. Some towns have had the experience of changing names twice. So Gatchina, near Leningrad, was renamed Trotzk, in recognition of Leon Trotzky's services in leading the defense of Petrograd against Yudenitch in 1919. Now it has been dubbed "Krasnogvardeisk," or Red Guard, in connection with the general drive to eliminate every reference to Trotzky in the life of the Soviet Union.

Lenine is commemorated in six cities, towns and villages in various parts of the country. The old Tsarist capital, St. Petersburg, transformed into Petrograd at the outbreak of the war, is now Leningrad. The Armenian town Alexandropol, which was partially destroyed by an earthquake and has now been rebuilt, is known as Leninakan. Simbirsk, the sleepy little town on the Volga where Lenine was born, is now Ulianovsk, since Lenine's real name was Ulianoff. Three villages, one in Moscow region and two in Siberia, have adopted the name Levinsk.

Imperial Names Vanish

Stalin has implanted his name in Stalingrad (formerly Tsaritsin, on the Lower Volga). Stalinabad (formerly Dushambe, the capital of Tadjikistan) and Stalin, a town in the Donetz Basin which was formerly called Yuzovka as a tribute to a British engineer, Huches, who planned the

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India Wearies of Campaign of Disobedience

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—The volume and energy of the civil disobedience campaign diminished this week. The tremendous havoc wrought in trade by the campaign of disorder is beginning to be appreciated in Bombay, which is suffering more from its effects than other parts of India although the whole business of the country has been affected.

A prominent Bombay merchant makes an appeal for peace addressing himself to the Government which is asked to take steps to enable Mahatma Gandhi to call off the disobedience movement. Gandhi and members of the Congress working committee are now discussing the question in Yeroda jail and great hopes are expressed for a peaceful result as many are wearying of the campaign. Railway earnings show a phenomenal drop since April owing to the trade slump and political unrest.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, speaking in Madras, condemned Sir John Simon's recommendation of a federal system as retrogressive and claimed the unitary system as the historical goal of India's constitutional development. He said the American analogy was not applicable and the United States tendency to increase the powers of the Federal Government was a lesson and warning to India.

Concerning the participation by Congress in the round table conference the negotiations so far have proved unfruitful. The belief is prevalent that Gandhi and his supporters will attend. The recent incidents in Bombay have distressed Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, whose conciliation policy has been based on the hope of clearing misunderstandings at the conference.

Gandhi Writes Message to Viceroy of India

POONA, India (AP) — Mahatma Gandhi and his Congress, fellow prisoners in Yeroda jail, have written a letter explaining their position regarding the civil resistance campaign, which on Aug. 15 was forwarded to Lord Irwin, the Viceroy.

The letter was directed especially to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, the Moderates who instituted peace overtures among the Gandhi volunteers and who have been meeting with the Mahatma for a few days in his prison quarters.

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Vast Potash Deposits Discovered in Russia

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Breslau, Ger.

PROF. GEORG SPACKELER, geologist, returning from Russia, reported Aug. 15 he had found potash deposits in the Ural Mountains, whose vast extent he could not yet determine.

The professor said the opening of the potash fields, extending almost 50 miles, where two pits have been completed recently with three more to follow, is a mere beginning. He said that when all five are working they will nearly satisfy Russian agricultural needs.

French Press Decries Trend of German Talk

Cooling Off in Understanding Across Border Laid to Election Campaign

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—At no time since the Franco-German understanding began to develop has there been so much comment in the section of the press which has always been doubtful on the policy of conciliation, and even the Locarnist section of the press regrets that a new Stresemann does not appear to direct the work of rapprochement. A series of incidents in Germany since the evacuation of the Rhineland have brought about a perceptible change. The speech of Gottfried Treviranus, German minister without portfolio, has particularly aroused French critics.

The explanation of the German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, that Herr Treviranus indulged in personal expressions for which the Government is not responsible, is not altogether accepted. For if Herr Treviranus, protesting against "unjust" treaties, envisages changes in the statutes of the government of the Saar, Eupen, Malmedy, the Danzig Corridor and Upper Silesia, it is pointed out that the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, in general terms supports the same thesis, while Dr. Wirth is opposed to the demilitarization of the Rhineland zone in perpetuity.

The result is that such French writers as Pertinax now speak of French illusions and imprudences. Germany is represented as unmasking. "The Versailles treaty will last just as long as force is on its side."

Now come further explanations of Herr Treviranus. There is no question of changing the frontiers by force, but the German Minister has the right to hope for alterations in treaties to the benefit of his country, because Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations permits a fresh examination of treaties which have become inapplicable and of international situations which might imperil peace. Therefore, revision of treaties can properly be regarded as a purely peaceful operation.

On the French side it is retorted that unanimity in council and assembly is required for revision of treaties. Thus if hopes are really founded on this article they are slender.

Yet this discussion of juridical position is of secondary importance. What is more vital is the revelation of German ambitions, and resistance to which has stiffened in France. The atmosphere caused by these polemics across the frontiers is somewhat troubled. Perhaps it would be fairer to suggest that the German manifestations are not so much a consequence of the evacuation as of the electoral period.

Poles Protest Speech by German Minister

WARSAW (AP) — The Polish Telegraph Agency reported Aug. 15 that the Government had issued an official communiqué announcing that August Zaleski, Foreign Minister, had conferred with the German Chargé d'Affaires regarding a speech made Aug. 10 by Gottfried Treviranus. The speech has aroused much comment among the Polish public and in the press.

The Government said that an emphatic protest has been lodged by Poland at "statements aimed at the integrity of the Polish state on the part of a member of the German Cabinet." Mr. Zaleski pointed out that "such manifestations render impossible any positive activity in the relations of both states and give rise to an atmosphere which is in contradiction with the ideals of pacific collaboration."

Canada's Liquor Control Law Is Branded a Total Failure

Toronto Editor Tells Virginia Affairs Institute Government Drinking Places Are Nothing But Saloons —U. S. Tariff Assailed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The Canadian system of Government liquor control, often cited by anti-prohibitionists as a model for the United States, was branded as a total failure to deal with the menace of the liquor traffic, by Ben H. Spence of the Toronto Daily Star, speaking at the Open Forum of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

Mr. Spence declared that "whatever may be the final solution of the alcohol problem, Canada has not found it in her present control system," and stated that official statistics show that 2607 of the 5135 Government-licensed selling places sell liquor by the glass for consumption on the premises and are nothing more than saloons; that of the 5135 liquor-selling establishments in Canada, only 575 are owned and operated by the Government, 4560 belonging to private concerns, and that the amount of liquor consumed is much greater than it was under war-time government prohibition, thus proving the failure of this system as a prohibition program.

Mr. Spence called liquor "the leakiest leakable liquid that ever leaked" in referring to the difficulty of controlling it.

The discussion which followed Mr. Spence's address brought many members of the audience to their feet to defend the American prohibition law from the viewpoint of personal observation of actual conditions before and after adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Prohibition Works

Mrs. Leigh Colvin, president of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, protested vigorously against "incessant emphasizing of law violations by opponents of prohibition," which she described as an effort to obscure the plain fact that cases of intoxication are seldom seen in public places, whereas they were very common in pre-prohibition days.

"New York City, even with no state enforcement act and enforcement in the hands of only 300 federal officers, is infinitely better off than it was before prohibition," she declared as the audience applauded.

The essential weakness of the Canadian control system, according to Mr. Spence, is that "the placing of the provincial coats of arms on liquor dispensaries puts the stamp of respectability on the liquor traffic, whereas

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PESHAWAR AREA PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Additional Troops Moved Up—Afridi Tribesmen Find Reinforcements

SIMLA, India (AP)—Martial law was proclaimed Aug. 15 in Peshawar and the surrounding districts which for a fortnight have been beleaguered by Afridi tribesmen.

Additional troops are moving into the Peshawar area and other northwestern frontier districts now being threatened by Afridi tribesmen.

An official communiqué said that, while there was no reason to suppose that the troops now on the frontier are insufficient to deal with the present situation, a number of detachments are being moved up as a precautionary measure, as the situation is regarded as one of considerable gravity and danger.

The communique said that the raiders' total strength about Peshawar was estimated to be about 1200. It continued:

"They move about rapidly in gangs of 50 to 100 among the ravines and walled gardens and villages.

"Military action is being taken against them, but decisive action is difficult at the present season when the crops are high. They undoubtedly are receiving shelter, food and assistance from villages in the neighborhood of Peshawar, and the villagers actually have joined them when there appeared prospect of loot."

The communique said that a number of the hostile tribesmen had left the district and returned to the Tirah villages but that reinforcements kept arriving and "the situation must be regarded as critical until the last of the enemy have been definitely expelled from the district."

CHAIN STORE STUDY GETS NEW IMPETUS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Strengthened by the recent doubling of its staff of investigators studying chain store systems in the United States, the Federal Trade Commission announces that a more intensive follow up has resulted in the addition of 603 chain store systems now sending in reports, with 8693 member stores.

The total number of chain store systems reporting is given as 1663 and the stores represented by these combinations as 65,367 in the July returns. Of this number grocery chains are the chief item, with 371 chains representing 42,751 stores. Shoes are second, having 219 chains and 5242 stores. Variety and clothing stores are next, with roughly 4000 stores each.

The commission's study of prices in various cities was said to be going forward steadily. Tabulation of figures obtained at Des Moines is being carried on by a number of examiners, as the figures from this city are now complete, the report concluded.

Lindbergh Decorated by Hoover With Congress Special Gold Medal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was decorated by President Hoover on Aug. 15 with the special gold medal which Congress authorized to be given to him for his general contribution to the development of aviation.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert J. Grant, director of the Mint, and Government officials who direct aviation activities watched the bestowal, which took place in the President's office.

The medal for which Congress appropriated $1500 in 1928 was designed by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, New York sculptress. One side bears a profile portrait of Colonel Lindbergh; the other a lone eagle flying against sun and stars depicting day and night flight. Bronze reproductions of the medal will be struck and sold to the public at the cost of manufacture.

Colonel Lindbergh flew to the capital from New Jersey the afternoon before the presentation so as not to be late in his appointment with the President. After the ceremony he and Mrs. Lindbergh were guests at the White House at luncheon and left with the Presidential party to spend the week-end at the Rapidan camp.

Aviation will replace the drought as the chief topic of conversation at the President's camp over the week end, inasmuch as he has also invited as guests the aviation undersecretaries, David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War; Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Warren I. Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of the air mail.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK URGED FOR EDUCATION

End of Nationalistic View Is Plea of Politics Parley Speaker

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — A plea that education cease to be nationalistic and that children be educated with a sense of indebtedness to other countries, was made before the general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 15 by Cecil Delisle Burns, of the University of Glasgow.

"If industrial and mechanical progress is to be made the means to a richer life and fuller appreciation of spiritual values rather than a mere materialistic end in itself," Professor Burns declared, "we of western civilization must begin by breaking away from 'localism' and 'village pumpism' and achieve a fuller sense of humanity through appreciation of humanity as a whole rather than of only our particular little group."

Expressing doubt as to whether western civilization is any more civilized because of the technical instruments it has developed—whether we are not too inclined to consider a bathub as proof of cultural and spiritual achievement — Professor Burns said "education" is the one really promising aspect of our civilization.

"We have greatly extended education," he said. "Its spread since 1870 is much more important than the increase in the franchise or the improvement in productive power. The influence of western civilization outside European races has been largely shown by its spread.

Wealth Still Admired

"But in all civilized nations, the old admiration for wealth and power and for the cruder personality of those whose chief ability is the ability to catch the limelight—this barbarism—still survives.

"What then is our task? We must establish a new conception of our country and a new conception of civilized life. History is generally nationalistic and bellicose. Children are taught that the chief contact of their own country with 'foreigners' has been conflict and that in such conflict their own country has generally been victorious. Service of one's country is thought of as fighting against

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

All Are Cleared in Ewald Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—George F. Ewald, who resigned from the bench of the Magistrates Court here under charges; Mrs. Ewald, Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District and formerly deputy commissioner of plants and structures, who had admitted receiving a $10,000 loan from Mrs. Ewald at the time her husband was appointed a magistrate, and Thomas T. Tommaney, chief clerk in the office of the sheriff of New York County, have just been cleared by the grand jury of any wrongdoing in connection with the Ewald appointment.

During the investigation, which ended Aug. 14, and in which it was charged that money had been paid to obtain a place on the Magistrates bench for Mr. Ewald, Mayor Walker appeared before the District Attorney and testified that he had named Mr. Ewald a magistrate on the recommendations of the Steubens Society and Bernard Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung. He declared that no one connected with Tammany Hall had anything to do with the appointment.

Mayor Walker said he would wait the final disposition of the case by Judge Allen and before the Federal grand jury before taking any action in connection with the reinstatement of Mr. Healy in the Department of Plants and Structures.

TSINAN CENTER OF CONFLICTING BATTLE REPORTS

Rebels and Nationalists Claim Victory in Shantung Capital

Conflicting reports Aug. 15 place Tsinan, prize city and capital of Shantung Province, in the hands of both the northern coalition forces and Nationalist troops. A dispatch from Peiping claims Nanking has abandoned its Shantung offensive with the advance of rebel troops, which cut the Nationalists from their Tsinan objective.

Hankow, however, reports that Nanking troops have recaptured Tsinan. Hankow is in the war region, but some distance south of Tsinan and occupied at present in preparing against a "Red" attack.

Nanking, the Southerners' capital, likewise gives the Nationalists the upper hand, placing them near Tsinan and ready to enter.

Meanwhile action has been reported taken by foreign governments in asking the Nationalist Government to provide protection for foreigners in Tsinan, and the United States has asked particularly for protection of Americans in Kanchow.

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—The northern coalition forces claim that Nanking abandoned its Shantung offensive when Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's troops advanced near the Pukow railway, Aug. 14, thereby threatening to cut the line of communications. Shansi troops reoccupied Taian, removing the Tsinan menace.

Independent opinion is growing that President Chiang Kai-shek cannot decisively win, wherefore he must either accept a compromise or face the prospect of an independent Peiping government. Both sides are reported financially embarrassed and severe fighting is impossible much longer, but the northerners apparently are able to hold their present advantage indefinitely.

Claim Rebels Fleeing

HANKOW (AP)—An official Nationalist Government communiqué Aug. 15 said that Nanking troops recaptured Tsinan, important north China city. The northern army was reported fleeing northward and leaving behind large quantities of ammunition and supplies.

The communiqué added that on the Lunghai front General Feng Yu-hsaing's left wing was badly defeated and that the capture of Changchow and Kaifeng was expected shortly.

Expected to Enter at Once

NANKING (AP)—Nationalist military headquarters Aug. 15 asserted its forces were within two miles of

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R-100 Dodges Heavy Weather in Mid-Atlantic

ABOARD R-100 (AP)—This dirigible, bound for England, during the night escaped what appeared to be a violent storm. The sunset on Aug. 14 was accompanied by dark clouds, which shortly after filled the sky. The temperature dropped and there was every indication of the setting in of an atmospheric disturbance.

The dirigible descended almost precipitately 1000 feet, and just in time managed to clear the storm zone. A heavy rain followed, but the airship maintained good speed and all is well.

During the early hours of the morning the dirigible passed the half-way mark of its 3287-mile voyage. The crossing so far had been extraordinarily tranquil.

LONDON (AP)—The dirigible's speed has been cut by a cross-head wind from in excess of 60 miles an hour to about 32 miles an hour, and its average for the trip lowered to about 55 miles an hour.

The dirigible was proceeding eastward at an angle of 66 degrees east of north, facing a wind from an angle of 18 degrees east of north with a velocity of 10 miles an hour. The ship's altitude was 2000 feet, with rain ever since midnight.

CARDINGTON, England (AP)—The R-100 is following the great circle route, and with hardly any deviation from it.

Its crossing over a distance of 3287 miles compares with the Graf Zeppelin's record of 4200 miles from Lakehurst, N. J. to Friedrichshafen in 55h. 24m., an average speed of about 75 miles an hour.

A radio message from the S. S. Empress of Australia said the R-100 passed above that ship at 1:30 p. m., eastern standard time, Aug. 14, when the ship was 100 miles east of Belle Isle. The dirigible remained in sight for two hours.

SALVADOR RESTRAINS COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.)—The Government of El Salvador on Aug. 14 took drastic action to suppress all Communist activity. A presidential decree forbids all public gatherings for Communist propaganda purposes.

Legal action will be instituted against Communist leaders and post offices will refuse to handle all newspapers and other publications, either national or foreign, that are devoted to communistic propaganda. Foreign Communists will be summarily expelled from the country.

MEXICO FOR MEXICANS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—National University students announced Aug. 13 that they would send a commission to Lower California to spread Mexican nationalistic propaganda to offset alleged "Americanization" of that territory.

RELIEF PLAN FORMULATED BY HOOVER AND GOVERNORS; DROUGHT EFFECT REVIEWED

Wide Economic Influence Shown Sure to Follow Effect of Drought

ANALYST EXPLAINS ITS VARIED ANGLES

Will Have Bearing, He Says, on World Markets—Too Soon Yet to Judge

By FORREST PRICE

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Effects of the drought throughout a large portion of the United States will have a widespread economic influence. Without endeavoring to minimize the seriousness of the situation, it is well to remember that there is both a debit and credit side of the problem so far as it affects the world as a whole.

The loss in the total corn production as compared with last year naturally will reduce the purchasing power of the corn-raising farmer. It may also mean a reduction of corn shipped on the railroads, although corn is the largest of the feeding crops, and about 85 per cent of the crop usually remains on the farms for livestock purposes.

In this connection it will be interesting to learn how much effect the curtailment in corn production will have upon the livestock market, particularly cattle and hogs. The fact that the late hay and forage crops have been curtailed by the drought also will have its influence.

Well to Suspend Judgment

Actual losses occasioned by the prolonged dry spell can, of course, only be estimated, and when the season is over and all crops are harvested, it may be seen that losses from the drought have been overestimated.

A more favorable view of the crop picture brings out the fact that, almost always, exaggerated reports follow news of calamities. The results of the drought when finally summed up may not be so great as now supposed. Whatever the financial losses to farmers may be, they will be in a measure offset by higher prices. This, of course, is contingent on the situation with the individual farmer, who may have lost all, or only part, of his corn crop. In any event it seems that whatever the losses may be, they must be borne chiefly by the farmers.

The business world has been depressed for some time. The stock markets have reflected a drab situation. The drought coming on top of it all may seem vastly greater than it really is. During the last three or four days detailed weather returns show that more and more points in the West are reporting an inch or more moisture received at scattered points. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois, and Missouri have been especially favored in this respect.

Other Countries Should Benefit

The damage to crops in the United States is certain to help some other countries. According to advices from Buenos Aires conditions in Argentina already are showing improvement. They state that more than 3,000,000 tons of corn are still to be exported, and it is expected that prices will be much higher than thought possible a few weeks ago. It is estimated that Argentina will have 12,000,000 bushels of linseed available for ex-

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Rain Powder Doesn't Arrive but Rain Does

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Alexandria, Va.

OFFICIALS of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce ceased longing Aug. 14 for the arrival of 200 pounds of rain powder from Santa Fe, N. M., which was to be used in an attempt to bring showers.

The powder had not arrived but in its stead came a refreshing rain.

Trade Recovery Based on Buying Power of Labor

Industrialists at Milwaukee Oppose Wage Reduction as Unwise Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee industrialists believe that the purchasing power of working men and women must be sustained to lift the country's business out of its present depression, and numerous local companies have promised that wages of their workers will be continued as usual, despite slump conditions.

Factory managers favor reducing the hours of work and stretching out employment as much as possible, but they say that to take advantage of the surplus of labor and the present eagerness of men to work at almost any price is a dangerous practice.

"The working people, naturally, must have purchasing power," said William F. Eichfeld, president of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, and of the A. F. Wagner Architectural Iron Works, "It is necessary to give them money enough and time enough to spend it, for sound business."

"We have no intention of cutting wages," said William C. James, shoe manufacturer. "I think it would be the worst possible thing that could happen. If necessary, I believe in cutting hours or putting manufacturing plants on a five-day schedule, but I very strongly believe in maintaining wages and living conditions. A general cutting of wages would, in my opinion, be like throwing a wrench into the machinery, already a bit crippled nationally."

"I have no patience with any talk of wage reduction," said H. L. Nunn, president of another large shoe company. "This thought has not been considered in our plant and will not be considered."

"The real trouble is that too many manufacturers had the idea of running 24 hours a day," said Julius P. Heil, president of the Heil Company, manufacturers of tanks, motor truck bodies and metal equipment. "They rushed out goods, caused overproduction, and when the depression came, let out their men. Give the men 10 hours' work if you have it—or nine, or five, if you have no more. Keep them off the streets and off the unemployed lists. We believe it is better to have a steady output and, if necessary, to keep men working shorter hours, than to turn them out."

Endurance Fliers Fly On and On, but Manager Is on Trail of Cash

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Having announced "We'll be down when the motor stops running," Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine continued Aug. 15 to circle leisurely over Lambert-St. Louis Field in their monoplane, Greater St. Louis, the previous sustained flight record far behind them.

Skilled mechanics turned knowing ears skyward, but refused to hazard a guess on "when the motor stops running" will be. They said they were unable to detect the slightest trace of a faltering in the engine.

At 11:11 a. m. (C. S. T.) Jackson and O'Brine had been in the air 604 hours, more than 50 hours longer than the previous record for sustained flight.

While they continued to fly on and on, their manager, William H. Pickens, was making plans to "strike while the iron is hot."

"I'm going to take the boys on a state fair tour within two or three days after they come down," he said as he looked over a large number of offers which will spell financial reward to the airmen. Offers to exhibit at state fairs, theatrical offers and offers to write testimonials for manufacturers whose products were used in the flight poured in on Pickens.

The flight already is paying financial returns to the pilots. An oil company is paying them $100 for each hour they remain aloft longer than the previous record, but this offer will end after 70 hours.

Congratulatory messages continued to pour in, the senders including well-known fliers. Elinor Smith, women's altitude champion, hoped "you stay up till the ship separates," while Mrs. May Haizlip, aviatrix, said she regarded Mrs. O'Brine and Mrs. Jackson, who have cooked the meals, as "deserving no less than a citation."

The statement saying "We'll be down when the motor stops running" was in reply to a message from Field Manager O. R. Parks, who asked the fliers if they had any idea when they would be down.

"Bring up the eats," is a stock phrase of both pilots. They eat two hearty meals daily, the first at 8 a. m., and the second at 6 p. m., the meals consist of cold sandwiches, vegetable and fruit salad, raw tomatoes, ice cream, iced tea and root beer. All the food is prepared by the pilots' wives, who are claiming a record of their own for endurance cooking.

Capt. Hawks Urges Air 'Pony Express'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Demonstration of the feasibility of a regular "pony air express" between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, operating on a 13 to 15-hour schedule, was the object of his record-breaking flight on Aug. 13, according to Capt. Frank M. Hawks. At a luncheon at the Advertising Club of New York on Aug. 14, Captain Hawks held that his flight proved the need of machines that could fly 200 and 300 miles an hour.

Bankers and others who have valuable documents, interest-bearing securities and other papers demanding speed in transportation would gladly support a special express mail service as an adjunct to the regular air mail lines, he held.

"The pony air express I have in mind," he said "would have its relays of pilots and fast planes at such points as Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Wichita, Albuquerque and possibly Kingman. A schedule of 13 or 15 hours for the trip could be easily maintained."

FIRST WOMAN JUSTICE TO ACT IN PALESTINE

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The first woman justice of the peace in Palestine is to be appointed in the all-Jewish municipality, Tel Aviv. The Town Council is also considering restricting the admission of juveniles to cinemas unless sanctioned by parents or teachers.

Thirteen States Report at Conference—250 Counties Need Aid

LOCAL COMMITTEES TO RULE SITUATION

Boards to Be Organized in Each County to Receive Applications for Help

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Around the Cabinet table where historic events have taken place, President Hoover and the Governors of states most acutely affected worked out on Aug. 14 a system of state and county organizations that will aid the distressed farmer by lending him money, seeing that he gets Red Cross assistance if necessary, giving him employment and designating him to receive reduced railway rates for his feed and live stock.

Governors of 10 states and representatives of three others met with the President, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and other Agriculture Department and Farm Board officials to work out the relief program. States represented were Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Montana, Kansas, Iowa, Tennessee and Nebraska.

The conference found that there are at least 250 counties where some degree of relief must be provided. It agreed that the most effective organization to meet the situation over the winter in the hardest hit areas should be undertaken by the counties and the states themselves. These organizations should be supplemented by such cooperation and assistance as may be found necessary on the part of the Federal Government, it was decided.

Form Relief Should Take

Relief, it was determined, should consist of assistance to families over the winter who are deprived of means of support through failure of their crops; prevention of unnecessary sacrifice of live stock and protection of public health. John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, has reported to President Hoover that the fear of the people in stricken areas may have ill effects on their health.

Since an accurate determination of the needs of each family must precede any succor given, it was agreed that the core of any relief organization must be local. Therefore a system was approved which was described at the White House as follows:

1. Each Governor who considers that a situation requiring emergency relief exists within his state shall organize a drought relief committee under the chairmanship of a leading citizen and embracing in its membership a state agricultural official, a leading banker, a Red Cross representative, a railway representative, and such farmers and others as the situation may require. This committee to take general charge of relief measures within the state.

2. The state committee to determine the drought counties where there is need for organized relief, and to organize in each such county, likewise under the chairmanship of a leading citizen and embracing the county agricultural agent, a leading banker, county Red Cross leader, farmers and others.

How Organization Will Work

3. The county committees will receive individual applications for relief and recommend the method of treatment, and coördinate the various agencies in service there by way of loans, Red Cross assistance, employment, etc. The state committees, in coöperation with the county committees, to determine which counties are in need beyond the resources of the people of the county and in what direction: i. e., whether loans are required beyond the ability of the local banks, or Red Cross assistance beyond the resources of the county chapter; what quantities of imports of feed or food are required, etc. The state committee to coöperate with national agencies if these requirements are beyond the state resources.

4. The President will set up a committee comprising representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Red Cross, the American Railway Association, the Public Health Service. This committee, through its chairman, will coördinate national activities and national support to the state and county committees.

5. The methods for provision of credit beyond local or state resources for the purchase of feed, seed, movement of live stock, or support of families over the winter will be developed by state committees in coöperation with the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Intermediate Credit System and other federal agencies.

Red Cross Has $5,000,000 Ready

6. The Red Cross will organize its own committees in each drought county, the chairman of which will be a member of the county drought relief committee. The national Red Cross has made a preliminary allocation of $5,000,000 pending determination of the aggregate need.

7. The railways have already generously reduced rates by 50 per cent on food and feed inward to the drought counties and live-stock movement outward, to dealers and persons who are entitled to relief and so designated by the county agents or the committees formed above.

8. The Department of Agriculture will secure and disseminate information as to sources of feed supply and

localities to which livestock may be shipped. It will examine the possibilities of advancing state road allotments to drought areas in order to increase employment.

9. In Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and other states having a surplus of feed, it is recommended that a state committee be set up to coöperate with the committees in the states of surplus livestock.

The procedure followed at the conference allowed each of the 10 governors and two representatives to describe at length conditions in his state and make recommendations for relief methods to be adopted by the Federal Government. After they had talked, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, presented a summary of searching and detailed reports that county agents in the most acutely affected areas have been compiling for the last week.

Ohio Asks Federal Help

Representatives of the Farm Board who were present were also called upon for their views, and then the question of an organization and its mode of action was taken up.

Myers Y. Cooper, Governor of Ohio, told the conference that all crops in his State show a 9.4 per cent decline below last year, and on Aug. 4 were 22 per cent below the general average for the last five years. The corn crop, he said, is estimated to be 94,000,000 bushels, 27 per cent less than average. Pastures are almost completely lost. The southern and southeastern sections of the State were the hardest hit, he reported.

Governor Cooper suggested that the Government coöperate with the State of Ohio in providing work for farmers idle as a result of the drought. "Ohio," he stated, "is ready to allocate $1,000,000 for this purpose and I would suggest that the Government furnish a like amount." Establishment of a credit system would help the farmers materially, he added, suggesting that idle farmers might be employed in road construction.

The lack of pasture has not forced any livestock on the market in the northern part of the state but in the south from 1 to 35 per cent of the livestock has been marketed, the Ohio Governor said. "Our greatest need," he concluded, "is financial credit. This may be maintained, as I have said, from the Federal Government coöperating to employ idle farmers or from the allocation plan."

No Distress in Nebraska

William G. Conley, Governor of West Virginia, reported that 10 of the 55 counties of West Virginia had suffered from the drought. The greatest need of his State, he told the conference, is for a method enabling farmers to avoid marketing their breeding stock. Pastures are very bad generally, he said, and there had been some forced selling of livestock because of shortage of forage.

Some major crops have done well in West Virginia, Governor Conley reported. There was more wheat produced than last year and the oats crop is about 80 per cent of the 1929 crop. The late vegetable crop, he stated, was nearly all ruined. Farmers will need financial assistance to enable them to carry breeding stock throughout the winter. The state emergency fund is small, he explained, and would be of little effect in providing relief.

Encouraging reports were brought to the conference by Arthur J. Weaver, Governor of Nebraska, who said that his State is "in fine shape." Nebraska intends to do its part in coöperating with the President in the solution of the drought problem, nevertheless, he said.

"Nebraska," according to its Governor, "is not in distress. It has a splendid crop as a whole. We have a large surplus of small grains considerably above last year. There is a shortage of corn in places, but we have ample forage for all our livestock. We will have a surplus for other states and we are interested, of course, in proper rail rates which will move this, with an advantage to ourselves and to those who need it."

Situation Acute in Montana

John E. Erickson, Governor of Montana, reported that his State was not in as good shape as Nebraska.

"We have a rather acute situation so far as our livestock is concerned," he declared. "The hay crop," he said, "is about 50 per cent of normal. We only have about half enough hay to feed our livestock, so that, unless we have some method of financing, we will have to drop our stock in the primary market, which means ruin for the cattle industry. What we are trying to do is to get some method of shipping our feed from other states, such as Nebraska and the Dakotas."

John M. Robsion (R.), Senator from Kentucky who represented Gov. Flem D. Sampson, said that in that State the corn crop is but 10 per cent of normal, the tobacco crop but 20 per cent, and the hay crop but 5 per cent. Pastures throughout the State are dried up. Even the famous blue grass, which has heretofore withstood all droughts, has faded moderately, he reported. Sections of blue grass, he said, have been transplanted to moist areas in hope of preservation.

There are practically no vegetables in Kentucky, Mr. Robsion declared. Berries and fruit trees are nearly gone. The greatest need, in his opinion seemed to be reduction of freight rates so that feed may be shipped to areas where none is available.

Recent Rains Help Iowa

Gov. John Hammill of Iowa brought a report with an optimistic note. He said recent rains in Iowa had improved conditions noticeably and he thought the corn crop would be 70 per cent of normal at the worst. As an immediate relief step, he advocated that the Federal Farm Board dispose of the surplus wheat crop as feed for cattle in stricken areas.

Henry H. Caulfield, Governor of Missouri proposed to the Secretary of Agriculture that next year's allotment of federal aid for state highways be apportioned on Sept. 1 rather than Jan. 1. If the $125,000,000 that has been appropriated could be placed in the hands of the states at that time, it would aid toward relieving farmers in dry areas by giving them employment, he said. Governor Caulfield said he had urged his state highway commission to speed up work on roads so as to give more farmers employment.

Harry S. Leslie, Governor of Indiana, emphasized the need of providing any credit for the farmers. "It is money we need and must have it," he declared. "The farmer for the most part has nothing left to put up even as security for a loan. He must have money if he is going to try and carry on again next year."

Many Distress Calls Voiced in Conference

WASHINGTON (AP)—Terse stories of drought were told before President Hoover's conference of governors. While a majority was more optimistic, such reports as follow were relayed from county agricultural agents through Secretary Hyde:

Bolivar County, Mississippi: "Feed for mules needed. Local resources exhausted. Families going from place to place, hungry and ill clad."

Carroll County, Mississippi: "Conditions serious."

Morehouse County, Louisiana: "Families will be furnished feed and food by banks and merchants on monthly basis."

Webster County, Louisiana: "Urgent need of food supplies."

Columbia County, Arkansas: "Local authorities will be unable to make further advances. Families will be without food."

Conway County, Arkansas: "Families without food and in many cases without water."

Daviess County, Kentucky: "No local agencies can possibly take care of existing condition. Families will need food furnished this winter."

Nelson County, Kentucky: "Have let hogs go, no prospects of feed."

North Carolina Outlines Fluctuations in Crops

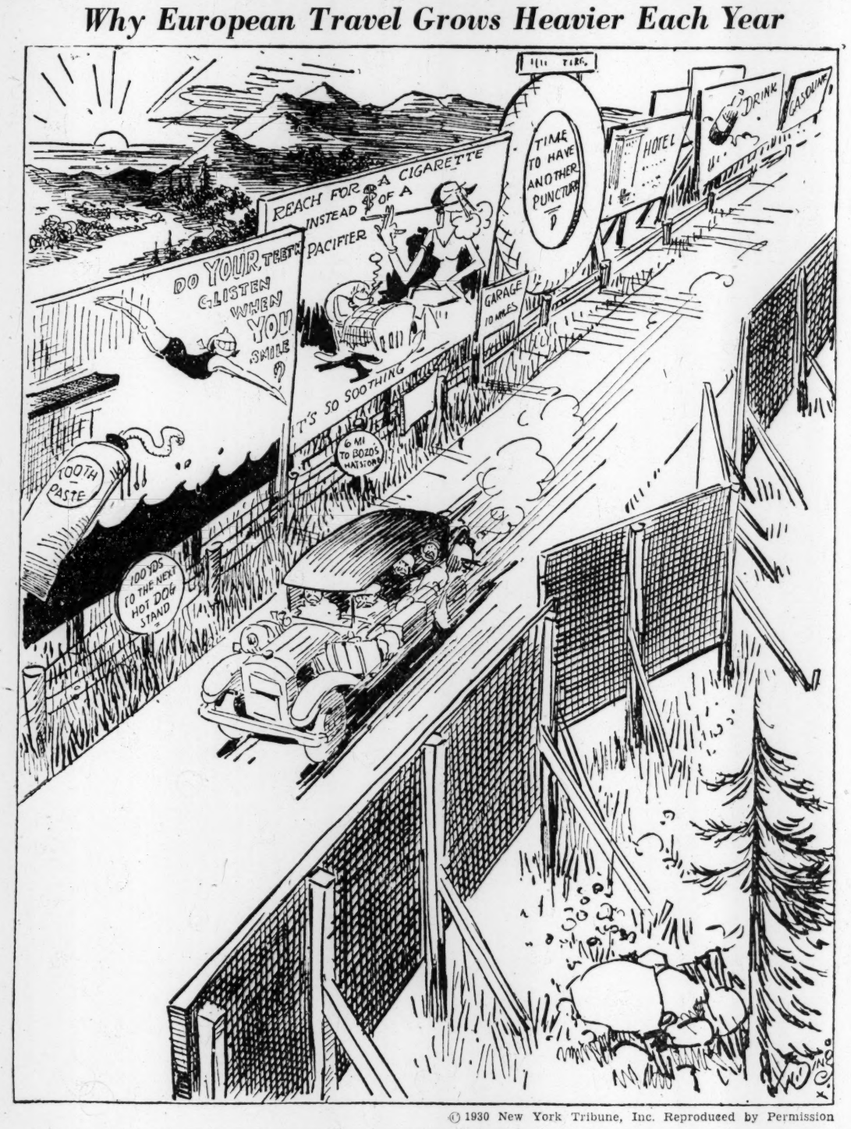
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—That agriculture has always had its ups and downs is shown conclusively by a series of tables compiled by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, which is one of the leading farm states in the Union, ranking among the first ten in the annual value of its products. The figures referred to, which were arrived at after much research work, date back to 1866, the year after the close of the Civil War. Slumps in production and in prices of staple commodities are shown to have been frequent. A summary of the tables, which have been printed in bulletin form, reveals numerous interesting and instructive figures, in view of the fact that agriculture is now one of the most widely discussed topics. Many sharp contrasts are noted..

Following are maximum and minimum yields of staple commodities produced in the State: Cotton, 1,213,000 bales in 1926; 91,000 bales in 1866; tobacco, 499,408,000 pounds in 1928; 8,500,000 in 1874; corn, 63,630,000 bushels, 1918; 17,400,000 in 1869; winter wheat, 9,810,000 bushels, 1915; 2,530,000 in 1871; oats, 8,504,000 bushels, 1887; 2,200,000 in 1871; rye, 1,352,000 bushels, 1926; 125,000 in 1908; Irish potatoes, 10,545,000 bushels, 1928; 675,000 in 1869; sweet potatoes (recorded only since 1900), 12,430,000 bushels, 1922; 6,072,000 in 1900.

Maximum and minimum total amounts brought by leading crops: Cotton, $146,232,000 in 1919; $2,431,643 in 1900; tobacco, $174,333,000 in 1919; $773,760 in 1878; corn, $112,625,000 in 1918; $10,171,440 in 1878; winter wheat, $20,124,000 in 1917; $2,259,228 in 1894; oats, $5,508,000 in 1918; $1,246,403 in 1871; rye, $1,690,000 in 1926; $122,000 in 1908; Irish potatoes, $11,052,000 in 1927; $372,178 in 1867; sweet potatoes (record since 1900 only) $13,794,000 in 1918; $2,550,000 in 1900; peanuts, $14,904,000 in 1918; $1,852,110 in 1899; sorghum syrup (record only since 1909) $4,657,000 in 1918; $385,000 in 1914.

Why European Travel Grows Heavier Each Year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TIME TO HAVE ANOTHER PUNCTURE
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DRINK
GASOLINE
GARAGE 10 MILES
DO YOUR TEETH GLISTEN WHEN YOU SMILE?
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TOOTH PASTE
100 YDS TO THE NEXT HOT DOG STAND

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Big Stockman Believes Situation Unchanged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Some cattle raisers will benefit and others will not as a result of the drought, so it leaves the situation as a whole about the same as it would have been otherwise, it was declared here Aug. 14 by Harold I. Sutton, who has a 6000-acre ranch and 1000 head of cattle at Meeker, Colo.

"Good young fat cattle should go up," said Mr. Sutton, "but the trouble is there is very little stock of that description. The ranchers on the east slope, which includes Texas, have enough grass for the time being, though it is thin and dried up. Many will have no feed to carry them through the fall and winter.

"The cattle fron the eastern divide will be poor. The raisers will not want to go to market, because poor cattle bring a poor price, but they will be compelled to because they have nothing to feed them. And the cattle feeders through the corn belt, who ordinarily would buy these poor cattle for feeding purposes, will not be in the market because of lack of feed and it will be too expensive to buy.

"On the western slope, however, there is a different situation. There they have been having steady rains for three weeks and the grass and alfalfa has had an abundant growth. The ranchers in the White River Valley, western Colorado, Utah and Idaho, will have plenty of feed and will be able to market fat cattle at a fair price.

"Wheat does not offer much hope for cattle feeders in the corn belt. It is likely to be cheap, in spite of the fact that speculators, have forced it up temporarily in sympathy with corn. Wheat has been shown to be an unsatisfactory substitute food for cattle, unless ground up with large quantities of alfalfa for roughage. So even if there is a large wheat harvest and cheap wheat, it will not be much of a factor in supplying the cattle feeder."

Despite widespread reports of farmers rushing their cattle to market because of lack of feed, distress cattle have not come into the Chicago stock yards, the principal livestock center of the country, in any sufficient number as to affect prices, it is stated in the most reliable trade sources.

Short Crop Not Always Deterrent to Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Short crops this season should not be regarded as an important deterrent to business recovery during the coming autumn and spring, according to Nat C. Murray, grain statistician of Clement, Curtis & Co., brokers, who has made an analysis of conditions resulting from short crops during the last 50 years.

"Since 1880 there have been eight years when crop yields were about as low, or lower, than indicated for this year," Mr. Murray said. "An examination of business activity in these periods does not indicate that short crops for one year materially affect the trend of business."

TSINAN CENTER OF CONFLICTING BATTLE REPORTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Tsinan, rebel-held capital of Shantung province, and expected to enter the important northern city at once.

Protection Is Asked

Peiping, China (AP)—Foreign diplomatic representatives at Nanking were understood Aug. 15 to have been instructed to make representations to the Nationalist Government in behalf of foreigners living at Tsinan, important north China city.

The diplomats, it was said here, had reminded the Nanking foreign office of the considerable foreign colony at Tsinan and to have asked consideration for them. The action was in consequence of the bombing raid by Nanking aviators Aug. 14, in which a score of Chinese civilians were killed.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Further protection for Bishop J. A. O'Shea and any other Americans who may have remained in the city of Kanchow has been asked of the Chinese Government by the United States.

Bishop O'Shea of Connecticut is head of the Roman Catholic mission at Kanchow. He elected to remain after his colleagues at the mission had left for a point of safety.

The American Legation at Peiping advised the State Department it has requested Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, to permit American citizens who have remained at Kangchow to accompany Nationalist troops from the city if they have not yet withdrawn.

COURT CLEARS CODREANU

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP) — A court acquitted Aug. 13 Zelea Codreanu, organizer and leader of the Anti-Semitic "Iron Guard" organization, on a charge of inciting others to disturb the public peace. Codreanu, active in the violent Anti-Jewish agitation in Rumania recently, published and distributed two pamphlets exulting in the attempted assassination last month of the acting minister of the interior, M. Angelescu.

QUICK CHANGE IS KEYNOTE OF SOVIET'S RULE

(Continued from Page 1)

town. The revolution has dealt hardly with the favorite imperial names, Alexander and Nicholas, Catherine and Elizabeth. In a long list of changes designed to eliminate such names one may note Sverdlovsk (formerly Ekaterinburg); Krasnodar (formerly Ekaterinodar); Zinovievsk (formerly Elizavetgrad); Dniepropetrovsk (formerly Ekaterinoslav); Zaporozhe (formerly Alexandrovsk); Pugachev (formerly Nikolaevsk) and others. Zinovieff, incidentally, recanted his heretical views just in time to prevent his native town, Elizavetgrad, from being named after someone else.

Moscow has renamed a host of its streets, among the more important changes being the transformation of Nikitskaya into Herzen Street (in honor of a famous radical publicist of the nineteenth century), Povarskaya, where many of the embassies are located, into Vorovsky Street (commemorating the Soviet Ambassador who was assassinated in Switzerland) and Vozdvizhenka into Communist International Street. In smaller towns there has been an even more sweeping alteration of street names.

New Boundaries

Besides changing the names of so many streets the Soviet régime has completely scrapped the former Russian internal administrative boundaries. Not only have new national republics and, in the case of the smaller and more backward races, territories been carved out in accordance with the nationality of the population, but the traditional division of the country into provinces, counties and townships has been discarded. As substitutes for the province have come larger units, the oblast and the krai, the frontiers of which are drawn primarily with a view to economic expediency. Instead of the old volost, or township, the lowest administrative unit is now the raion, which as a rule is larger than the old volost. For a time an intermediate link between the raion and the oblast existed in the form of the akrug; but it has been decided to do away with this as a source of unnecessary bureaucracy. It has been calculated that about 200,000,000 rubies (nominally $100,000,000) in administrative expense can be saved annually by abolishing the okrug; and a further argument for this step is that many of the financial and other administrative rights of the okrug can be transferred with advantage to the raion and the town Soviets, which are supposed to be closer to the population.

Landmarks Removed

More tangible things than names and boundaries are changing under the influence of the Soviet régime. Some of the familiar landmarks of Moscow, the Red Gates, the shrine of the Iberian Virgin at the entrance to the Red Square and a large white church which stood near the Okhotny Ryad market, in the center of the city, have been razed as impediments to traffic. A huge new building which, when completed, will house all the government offices, is rising on the far side of the Moscow River, opposite the big Cathedral. A large new post and telegraph office, a gray efficient-looking structure which suggests modern German architecture, already dominates a formerly empty block not far from the State Opera House.

Swifter and greater changes are taking place where new towns are springing up or old ones are being greatly expanded and remodeled to accommodate the workers in large new factories and electric power plants. Among the more important examples of this tendency are Stalingrad, Cheliabinsk, Dnieprstroi and Magnitogorsk. A visitor who just returned from Erivan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, reported that the former low skyline of this typical Asiatic town is being transformed almost daily as old mud houses are torn down to make room for larger new buildings. Novosibirsk (formerly Novo-Nikolaevsk), the capital of Siberia, is another illustration of a town which has very largely lost its former appearance as a result of post-revolutionary building.

GERMAN SYNTHETIC NITRATE PRICES

BERLIN—German synthetic nitrate prices have been reduced by 3 to 6 per cent. Larger reductions were called impossible because of cost of production, which is increasing through present heavy curtailments.

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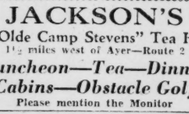

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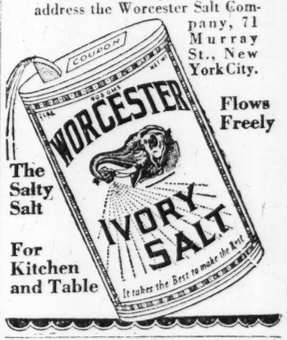

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BISHOPS PLACE HOPE OF PEACE IN DISARMAMENT

Demand Outlawry of War at Lambeth Conference—Church Union Favored

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Decisive condemnation of settling international disputes by war as "incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ," is expressed in the report issued by the seventh Lambeth conference of Anglican Bishops which has been holding its decennial meeting here.

When nations have solemnly bound themselves by treaty, covenant or pact for pacific settlement of international disputes the conference holds that the Christian church in every nation should refuse to countenance any war in regard to which the government of its own country has not declared its willingness to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration or conciliation.

The conference believes the existence of armaments on the present scale among the nations of the world endangers the maintenance of peace, and appeals for a determined effort to obtain further reduction by international agreement.

While the conference recognizes that there is an increasing desire for justice and peace in many countries, it declares the world is "still faced with grave social and economic evils which are an offense to the Christian conscience and a menace to peace.

Limitation of Narcotics

In this connection it stresses the good work done by the League of Nations to control the drug traffic and calls on all Christian people to pray and labor both by national and international action for effective limitation of the production, manufacture and sale of dangerous drugs to amounts required for scientific and medical purposes."

The Bishops note with deep satisfaction "a growing movement toward Christian unity in all parts of the world." Cautious reference is made to the unofficial and abortive Malines conversations held from 1921 to 1925 with a view to bringing about reunion between Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. But the conference whole-heartedly agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to discuss the possibility of union. Similar action was taken as regards the Old Catholics—a body which seceded from the church of Rome in the latter half of the nineteenth century and is chiefly centered in western Europe and the United States.

An even more significant step is taken in respect of evangelical churches, for the conference recommended acceptance of the proposal for church union in South India worked out between Wesleyan Methodists and the Anglican church of India, Burma, Ceylon and South India, the United Church of the last named comprising Indian converts of certain Presbyterian and Congregationalist missions.

Basis of Church Union

The Bishops hoped this scheme would provide a basis for similar action in regard to evangelical free churches in England. It is understood that what the Bishops have in view is not the establishment of unity in doctrine but a return to what the Archbishop of Canterbury recently described as the early Christian system of self-governing communities "held together, not by one dominion, but by witnessing to the same Gospel."

In regard to spiritual healing the conference declared "there is urgent need for coöperation between doctors since spiritual and physical treatment are complementary and equally necessary for true well-being." It added: "Seeing that the ministry of the church is a ministry for the whole man it is of the utmost importance that the clergy should equip themselves for a fuller understanding of the intimate connection between moral and spiritual disorders and mental and physical ills."

On the question of race the conference enunciated the doctrine that "no one should be excluded from worship in any church on account of color or race." In expounding this theme in an encyclical letter the Archbishop of Canterbury, on behalf of the conference, strongly condemns "the peculiar form of pride known as race superiority" to which, he declares, "Anglo-Saxons perhaps are specially liable."

Religion and Natural Science

On the subject of divorce the Bishops recommend that "marriage of one whose former partner is still living should not be celebrated according to the rites of the church." For the first time the Lambeth gathering approves birth control methods where there is a "morally sound reason" for them and there is "a clearly felt moral obligation to limit or avoid parenthood."

The conference turned down the proposal that women be admitted to the full office of priest, declaring, however, they could assist church activities as "deaconesses."

On the quetsion of the relationship between religion and natural science, the Archbishop's Encyclical declares, "New interpretations of the cosmic process are now before us which are congruous with Christian theism."

The report, however, exlpains that "it is no part of the purpose of the Scriptures to give information on those themes which are the proper subject matter of scientific inquiry."

Business Trims Sails to Catch the Breezes

CORPORATIONS are strengthening their financial positions and cutting inventories. In some industries, raw material inventories are so small that a moderate improvement in the demand for the finished product would mean better movement of the commodities involved.

Analyses of balance sheets of more than 70 companies reveals an upward trend in cash resources. Working capital of these companies has increased nearly 3½ per cent in the last 12 months, total cash and marketable securities have risen more than 4¼ per cent and aggregate inventories have declined more than 8 per cent.

Lyle Bribe Case Opens in Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With the opening statements to the jury by Anthony Savage, attorney for the Government, and A. R. Hilan for the defense, the bribery conspiracy case against Roy C. Lyle, former dry administrator for this district, his legal aide, William Whitney, two dry agents, Earl Corwin and Richard Fryant, and C. T. McKinney, former assistant United States attorney, is on its way in the Federal Court.

Acording to Mr. Savage, the prosecution will attempt to prove that while these dry officers were ostensibly trying to apprehend the notorious Olmstead rumrunning organization, they were actually protecting and even assisting them for which they received bribe money until they "knocked over" the ring in order to discredit them.

The Government's case will be built up largely on the testimony of Alfred Hubbard, who was originally a bootlegger under Olmstead and then undercoverman for the prohibition office. It was largely on Hubbard's testimony that Olmstead and his group were sent to the penitentiary.

The defense will counter with the claim that Hubbard, called by Mr. Hilan "the most discredited witness that ever sat in a chair," in order to establish the points expected of him, must go diametrically opposite to what he swore under oath to be true in the conviction of the rumrunners. In certain cases where the accused chiefs are alleged to have allowed liquor shipments to pass, they will attempt to show that this was done in order that they might be able to build up a major conspiracy case against the defenders.

The Olmstead ring, it is alleged, operated 15 speed boats, large stills and caches and private landings, all directed from a central office.

Turkish Troops Put Tribesmen to Rout

ANGORA, Turkey (AP) — Violent fighting, lasting several hours, has taken place between Turkish Government troops and Kurdish rebels in the Ighdir district, with the Kurds defeated and leaving about 60 slain on the field.

The battle, which took place Aug. 13, was preliminary to a major engagement around Mount Ararat in which the Turkish forces are hopeful of exterminating an entire force of more than 3000 of the enemy tribesmen.

It was reported Aug. 14 that the Aghridagh Range was practically surrounded, but that the Turks had not yet begun their operations around Ararat. It was an expressed belief that the Ottoman forces would begin their action at this point about Aug. 21.

It also was reported that the Kurds near Ararat continue to make forlorn attacks on the enveloping Government armies.

URUGUAYAN FLIERS RETURN

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—Uruguayan military aviators returned Aug. 12 from the Gran Chaco district, to which they had flown as a demonstration of good will, and to celebrate the settlement, in which Uruguay performed the leading rôle, of the dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia over that territory.

WORLD DISPUTE ARBITRATION IS TOPIC AT PARLEY

Russia's Interest in China Also Discussed at Pacific Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Arbitration of international disputes, progress of education in the Orient, Russia's interests in China and relations between the United States and Canada figured largely in the Aug. 14 discussions of the Institute of International Relations in session here.

In the course of the afternoon conferences, Judge Jackson H. Ralston, of Stanford University, discussed the probable future of arbitration of disputes among nations bordering on the Pacific.

"The probable course of events in the future of international arbitration," he said, "is foreshadowed by what has happened to the Hague Court of Arbitration since the formation of the World Court. In this period no disputes have been sent to the Hague Court of Arbitration save in cases in which the United States has been one of the parties, and as it has happened, the loser. Its existence yet serves as an excuse to the United States for not submitting to the new court jurisdiction.

"The present real world service of the old Hague court of arbitration is as a nomination board for judges of the World Court. This leaves the United States out of touch with all the great nations of the world, assuming an attitude of aloofness not creditable to America. It is to be hoped that this condition will be speedily remedied.

Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, spoke at the general conference on "Oriental Women in Educational Progress."

"Japan is the only foreign country in which women are showing an interest in education that is more than negligible," she said. "On a tour of China I found only one Oriental woman who had risen to the distinction of heading a college. In India I found no progress in this direction. The education of women being under the direction of foreign missionaries, to all practical purposes, exclusively. In Japan, however, I found half a dozen well-organized schools for women, four of which were headed by Japanese women. The Japanese are keenly alive to the part that women should play in their educational programs."

Prof. George Vernadsky of Yale University, in the course of an address on "Russian Interests in Mongolia and Manchuria," said: "As regards its political situation, Mongolia is nominally under the sovereignty of China. Practically it is under the tutelage of Soviet Russia. The Soviet Government has organized not only the political life of Mongolia, but the economic life as well. The Soviet Union looks with a great deal of suspicion upon the economic activity of foreigners other than Russians in Mongolia, and the Soviet press is constantly warning its readers against the possibility of a political intervention of some of the 'capitalistic' countries.

"Economically Russia is more interested in Mongolia than in Manchuria. As regards Manchuria, Russian interests may easily be met by a fair, open-door policy. Russia does not expect special privileges in Manchuria. But as regards Mongolia, Russia is seeking to control that country not only economically, but politically as well."

Dr. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago discussed the relations between Canada and the United States. He said that there is no reason why these relations should not always continue to be friendly.

Dr. Edwin M. Borchard of Yale University united with Dr. Reinhardt in the opinion that women will play an important part in the reëducation of the world toward peace.

NEW METHODS TO AID PAPER MANUFACTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C. — The largest barking and chipping plant in the world, designed to revolutionize pulp and paper making, will be installed by the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Company, at its plant on Vancouver Island immediately.

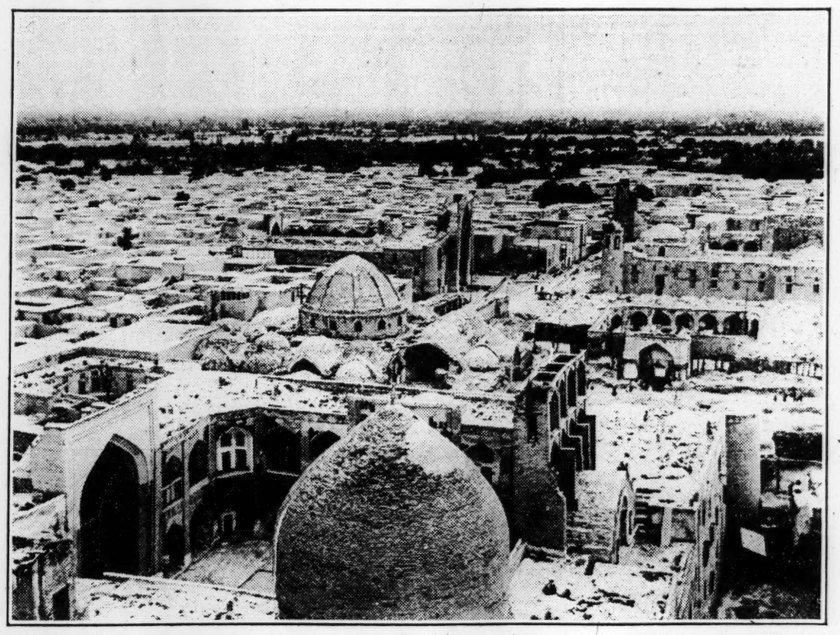
The new equipment will enable the company to utilize much material at present wasted and thus will be valuable in conserving pulp forests. Tree tops and even the bark will be made into pulp. It is believed a saving of some 20 per cent in raw materials will be effected.

NEBRASKA CAMPAIGN COST NORRIS $2600

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—George W. Norris, United States Senator, insurgent, who defeated W. M. Stebbins, regular, for the Nebraska Republican senatorial nomination, spent $2600 in his campaign, his account filed Aug. 14 showed.

All of his fund of $2900, he reported except $228, was contributed by individuals living out of the State. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, of Philadelphia, wife of Pennsylvania's Republican candidate for Governor, gave $1000, and Bronson Cutting, Senator from New Mexico, gave a like amount.

With Ancient Glory Still Peering Through the Debris



Keystone

AIR GLIMPSE OF OLD BOKHARA

Former Great Muhammadan Culture Center Begins to Arise From Its Ruins in New Form as Soviet Russian Influences Penetrate Into Turkestan.

Old Mining Camps Reopen in Nevada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—Nevada, and that part of California bordering it, have many deserted cities, mining towns that at one time boasted 5000 to 10,000 inhabitants, but which now, with empty streets and structures of brick and stone, remain as monuments to the hopes and dreams of their halcyon days.

Recently some of these abandoned mining camps have shown signs of putting aside their desolation, the most notable, perhaps, being Bodie, Calif., a few miles from Aurora, Nev., where Mark Twain is said to have written the first draft of his famous "Roughing It."

It was while living in a cabin at Aurora (this cabin is now in Wingfield Park, Reno) that Mark Twain began sending news stories to the historic Territorial Enterprise at Virginia City. And such news stories they were! They were both "synthetic" and humorous. Later he appeared in the office of the Enterprise, set down his old carpet bag, hung up his slouch hat, and announced that he had come to work on the paper.

"Ask of no man permission to perform," was evidently Twain's motto. Many were the stories that Mark Twain and Dan DeQuille wrote about Bodie, then at the height of its career as the wildest town in all the West.

The streets of Bodie, long deserted, once more hum with activity; modern mining methods, backed by strongly financed mining companies, have unwatered the old mines and are putting them on a production basis. But Bodie of today is not much like the Bodie of 50 years ago, with its outlaws of every description. Bodie now is a quiet, peaceful town of a few hundred people with all indications pointing to its becoming one of California's big gold producers.

LAPHAM WINS PRIZE FOR SPANISH STAMPS

Henry G. Lapham of Brookline was awarded first prize for his collection of Spanish stamps at the American Philatelic Society stamp show, Horticultural Hall. The award was made at the annual banquet of the society, held at the Hotel Statler, Aug. 14.

E. R. Ackerman, Representative from New Jersey, received the first award for his United States collection, a special display and not entered in competition. The next show will be held in Memphis, Tenn.

HAWAIIAN FARM STUDY SHOWING NEW IMPETUS

Development Keeps Pace With That of Diversification in Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H.—Development of diversified agriculture in Hawaii, through research by the extension division of the University of Hawaii, and the expansion of agricultural work as a study in schools of the territory, will gain fresh impetus this year, it is declared in reports from David L. Crawford, president of the university, Will C. Crawford, superintendent of public instruction, and Harvey Freeland, director of vocational education in schools.

The territorial land department recently purchased a three-acre site near Kealakekua on the Island of Hawaii and buildings are now nearing completion. Here the university will carry on experimental work in coffee, the leading crop of Kona and one of the most valuable in the territory, and will seek to develop other products adapted to the climate and conditions in this part of Hawaii. This will be a branch of the Hawaii experiment station conducted under the joint control of the university and the Federal Government. J. M. Westgate will be in charge.

Marked increase in enrollment and in interest in agriculture is reported in schools. At Kona-waena High School the enrollment for the coming year in this work will increase from 39 to 100, and two teachers, Richard Greenwood and Theodore Ball, will be in charge. At Honokaa School, also on the Island of Hawaii, the enrollment will jump from 67 to at least 93, for the latter number is already signed up.

A model farm, for which the Hawaiian Homes Commission has appropriated $8000 for establishment and maintenance, is to be established at the Hoolehua Junior High School on Molokai. This will have a barn and milking shed, poultry houses and other buildings, and will be stocked with horses, cows, pigs and full equipment. At the same time extension work will be carried on among the homesteaders who are taking advantage of the rehabilitation work on this island.

Anti-Profiteering Drive Due Aug. 18

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Hamilton Ward, State's Attorney-General, has just joined the local and federal authorities in a concerted drive to protect the public against retail food dealers who have been reported to be making profits of from 300 to 700 per cent on fresh vegetables and fruits as a result of exaggerated drought conditions. He will begin public hearings on Aug. 18 to determine whether an illegal combination of dealers has been formed to raise prices.

The Attorney-General declared he was convinced of the existence of a conspiracy to use the drought as an excuse to inflate food prices. William B. Groat Jr., Assistant Attorney-General, said he intended to reopen the proceedings which brought about the dissolution last year of the milk chain and resulted in 140 indictments in New York County.

George E. Brower of Brooklyn, District Attorney, asserted that inquiry had shown no justification for increasing the price on milk, which is costing New York consumers $200,000 a week more than before the one cent boost.

Far from there being a scarcity of fresh fruits and vegetables, health department inspectors report that the market is flooded with abundant supplies of especially fine foods. The only explanation for the increase in retail prices they have to offer is that "greedy merchants have united in a conspiracy to rob the city's homes and are charging all that the traffic will bear."

Bokhara, Ideal 'Bit of Old Asia,' Fades as Bolsheviki Break In

Charm of Ages Undisturbed Flees Before Onslaught of Modern Soviet Methods, Says Visitor to Opening of Great 'Turksib' Railway

This is the last of a series of 10 articles contributed by the Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor *on his recent trip to the opening of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOKHARA, Uzbekistan—When I first saw Bokhara on a hot August day in 1923, it impressed me as a bit of primitive Asia that could scarcely be matched anywhere else in the world. At that time only a few Russian families lived within the crumbling, but still massive walls of this ancient stronghold of Islam in central Asia.

There had been no effort to industrialize this trade mart, or to improve its water supply. Except for the honking automobile of the Soviet diplomatic representative, there was little to disturb the placid eastern repose of the city, with its heavily veiled women, old men riding on donkeys smaller than themselves, storks nesting on minarets, merchants and handicraftsmen drowsily sipping their beverages in their booths.

Bokhara in 1930 is very different. A Communist worker who had been given a tree trip to central Asia as a reward for his zeal in promoting productivity in his factory paused in admiration before the sight which, to him, marked the beginnings of Soviet progress in Bokhara. These were a squat statue of Lenine, an unsightly water tank and an incongruous trim little garden plot, all set down within the confines of the old Registan, or public square. "Why, this is just like Kaluga" (a Russian provincial town), he exclaimed, with the same tone of naïve delight that a certain type of American tourist might have evinced at coming on a suggestion of Toledo or Sioux City in Damascus or Peshawar.

Influx of Russians

The changes since the city was the capital of a protected native state are striking. There has been a noteworthy migration of Russians into the city, and the Russian women, with their bare arms and short dresses, have doubtless contributed by example to the widespread discarding of the veil by the native women. The houses, which formerly ran together without visible distinction behind mud-colored walls, are now numbered.

Buses rattle back and forth between the city and the station. While many of the native Bokharans continue to draw their water in goatskins from the stagnant pools, covered with green slime, which furnish the traditional water supply of the city, filtered water may be obtained from faucets upon the payment of a small fee.

The hand of innovating change can be seen in many places. Here is a mosque which has been turned into a women's club and "red tearoom." The Muhammadan theological schools have been swept away. As a substitute one notices a "pedtechnicum," or teachers' training school, with the inevitable portraits of Marx and Lenine.

Formerly Bokhara produced the impression of a huge bazaar. It was the traditional commercial center for a large area of central Asia. Caravans proceeded thither from Persia, from Afghanistan, from Chinese Turkestan, even from India, although Russia was pushing out the Indian trade even before the revolution.

Streets of Barbers

There are still whole streets of barbers, of hand artisans who work in brass and other metals, of small shops. Steaming shashlik, or spitted lamb is offered for sale in the typically Oriental open-air restaurants, and the booths abound in dried fruits, rock candies and nut confections.

But the bazaar of Bokhara is a shadow of its former self. Private trade has not been stamped out in this remote corner of Asia so completely as is the case in many Russian towns; but it has received a series of staggering blows. The "bargains" in silk, in wall-covers and cloth-of-gold "khalats," or embroidered silk robes which could have been picked up in 1923 have become vastly fewer and less authentic as a result of the systematic combing out of the country by state trading organizations, in search of valuable articles for export. The best rugs, as a rule, were in the hands of these state organizations, which were only willing to sell their finer specimens for the highly prized "valuta," or foreign currency. Many of the Sephardic Jews who formerly constituted an important part of the mercantile community in Bokhara have fled to Persia.

In short, Bokhara is rapidly losing its distinctive character as a bit of old Asia, preserved, as it might seem, from Biblical times.

There seems little doubt that the former Ameer's regime, like that of many Eastern potentates of the old-fashioned type, was, in a sleepy way, cruel and oppressive and opposed to progress and enlightenment. The huge whip which formerly hung in front of his palace was more than a symbolic warning to disobedient subjects. But Bokhara, as it is being modernized and made over today, is losing the old indefinable charm that was compounded of many things: the call to prayer from the minarets, the leisurely endless light refreshments during business hours on the bazaar, the walled gardens that sometimes inclosed pools shaded by mulberry trees, the plaintive neighing of the donkeys. After all, there are so many towns with exemplary factories and water systems and so few with the haunting fascination of the old, fast-vanishing Bokhara.

FLIER PLANS TRIP HOME

MIDDLEBURG, Holland (AP)—Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australian transatlantic flier, at the home of Hendrik Willem Van Loon, the author, is making plans for his departure for home.

Hus-bonda

"Hus" is an old Anglo-Saxon word for house. "Bonda" means "head of family." To *husband*, however, also means "to save for the future; to manage economically." How about it, Mr. Head-of-the-house? Why not join the family of 163,000 depositors at the Central Savings Bank and be a partner in your country's prosperity?

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SMOKE SCREEN VANISHES FROM COKE REGION

Chemist's Test Tube Converts Escaping Gases Into By-Products

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—A change, tremendous in proportions and lasting in effect, has come to pass in the world-famous coke region of southwestern Pennsylvania. There are many districts in the United States in which coke is manufactured, but in all the world there is only one "coke region"; it is comparatively small in area and surrounds for several miles in all directions the city of Connellsville, Fayette County, located on the historic Youghiogheny River about 35 miles from Pittsburgh. This is the coke region that is the unfailing barometer of the bituminous coke industry throughout the country.

A few years ago a dense, sulphurous mantle overhung unending rows of "beehive" coke ovens throughout this district and other bituminous coke manufacturing localities. By day the sun was frequently obscured completely and the landscape rendered indistinct by the heavy, low-hanging smoke that poured from the ovens.

The smoke was made more dense by the necessary slow-cooking process. Those who have traveled in the coke region in the heyday of the beehive oven operator will recall the often-made remark that the smoke was "so thick you could cut it with a knife."

It was these dense clouds of smoke which were instrumental in the coining of that Pittsburghesque word, "Smog." While smog has not yet been incorporated in the authentic works of eminent lexicographers, it is nevertheless a word of real currency in the metropolis of western Pennsylvania. The word, as its make-up indicates, is a derivative of the words smoke and fog.

Travelers often remarked at the barren aspect of the landscape surrounding a coking plant in this region. The fume-laden clouds that arose from the ovens devastated surrounding vegetable life. Near-by orchards shriveled and became fruitless or nearly so. Field crops languished in the atmosphere made turbid by the fumes and in soil blackened by falling dust and soot. In many localities black soil indicates a rich loam especially favorable for gardening, but not so in the coke region. The action upon soil and air was not unlike that of a miniature volcano, with only the oozing lava necessary to complete the picture.

Beehive Ovens

The beehive coking industry had an odor all its own. It defies description. It was just as characteristic and individual as that of cod and salt water in many New England ports.

At night the burning string of ovens presented a spectacle never to be forgotten. The ovens were seldom built in straight lines, but were constructed mostly in great semicircles, sometimes upward of a mile in length. At night tongues of flame were visible leaping from vents in the tops of the ovens, darting in and out of the smoke columns. From these thousands of leaping flame tongues there arose a suffused glow that turned a starless night into an unreal semitwilight which caused objects to cast giant grotesque shadows.

Beehive ovens were built in the greatest numbers in southwestern Pennsylvania in that period early in the nineties when little thought was given to conservation of natural resources and the possibilities of by-products in the industry were considered to be the impractical hypotheses of impractical chemists.

In that early day in the coking industry the operators were hard-fisted men who had no ear and very little time for the few mild-mannered men of science who had looked into the unfathomable riches of a lump of coal and had suggested that the profits obtained from the beehive process of coke manufacturing were as nothing compared to the potential profits of a system which would not only effect the manufacture of coke, but would also conserve the valuable products that escaped from the ovens in the form of visible smoke and invisible gases. The test-tube gazers were laughed to scorn by some of the operators when they enumerated an arm-long list of potential products ranging from lubricating oils to synthetic sugar and delicate perfume.

Coke magnates of that day had quite a laugh. And then they went back to making coke. It was one thing, the coke men said, to pour varicolored acids into test tubes and arrive at high-sounding conclusions, and entirely another thing to manufacture coke for a real workaday world that was demanding coke in ever-increasing quantities. The laboratory as an inseparable companion and a necessary adjunct to progressive industry was then just beginning to be dreamed of by a group of pioneers who were feeling the first slight tremors of the travail that attended the birth of a new area in industry.

Test Tubes Proved Correct

But the men of natural science were correct. The test tubes had told no fairy story. The hypotheses of these pioneering chemists had sounded chimerical in that not distant day, but in the light of present day knowledge those same hypotheses were mild and entirely conservative.

It has been said that the smoke screen which mantled for so many years the coking regions of western Pennsylvania contained enough wealth to lift every mortgage that plastered the lands upon which it cast its shadow.

Gradually the men of natural science won their fight. The fall and decline of the beehive process was in direct proportion to the rise of the by-product manufacturing process.

Of course, as the years went by, improvements in construction and design of the ovens resulted in an altered appearance and when the industry reached the point of its greatest growth the ovens bore far less resemblance to the early American beehive than did the first ovens. However, the ovens retained their type name and even the ultimate in this design of oven bore traceable lines of the very earliest ovens. The latest type oven contrasted with the first ovens in just about the same degree that the beehives of an up-to-date apiary resemble the hives of a generation ago or more.

The beehive ovens were built in long strings with only a wall of fire brick separating the furnaces of each oven. Fire bricks were also used in other interior construction. Building ovens was a trade all its own and oven builders of established reputation commanded a wage figure well in advance of other workers around a coke plant.

Industry Attracted Many

In beehive days the manufacture of coke was profitable in proportion to the price per ton at which coke could be sold above the selling price per ton of coal after the expense of manufacturing the coke was deducted. It is understood, of course, that a ton of coal would not make a ton of coke. At times when coal was scarce and there was a lively demand for it at the high prices which a scarce commodity always commands, coke manufacturers despaired at contracts which forced them to fill orders for coke which sold for less per ton, in proportion, than did the original coal itself.

One of the most apparent results of the passing of the beehive industry was the almost entire elimination of the small independent coke operator. The old style process was easily adaptable to "one-horse" operation, but the new complicated by-product system required an enormous initial expenditure and was not amenable to individual ownership as a rule. In the earlier days, the owner or lessee of a small tract of coal, built a few beehives, had some stationery printed and forthwith became a coke producer, extending both his string of ovens and coal acreage as he waxed prosperous.

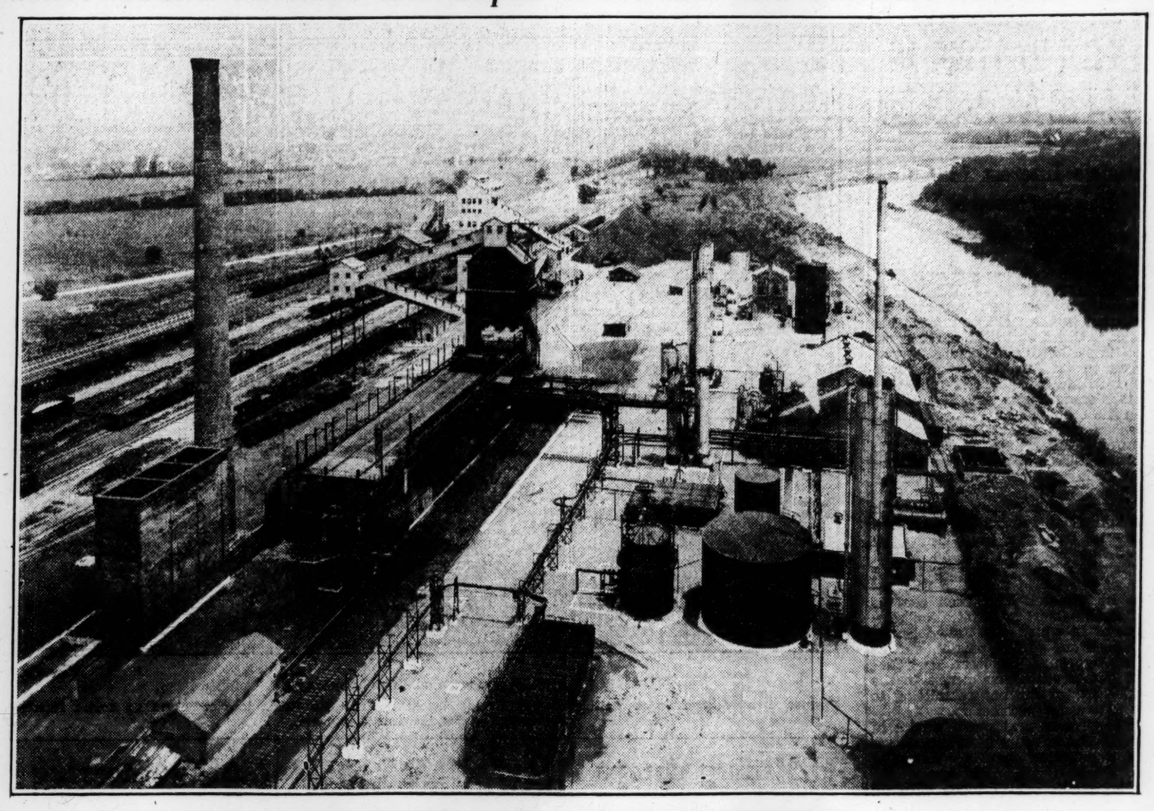
There are those who say, regretfully, that the test tube and retort have taken all the romance out of the once colorful industry of coke making in the hills of southwestern Pennsylvania. They bolster their claims by declaring that when boards of directors and mammoth plants move in, romance and color perforce move out. However, their claims for a lost quality are refuted by manifold proofs that the test tubes contain more opportunities for romantic and colorful industrial developments than ever were available to men at any prior time.

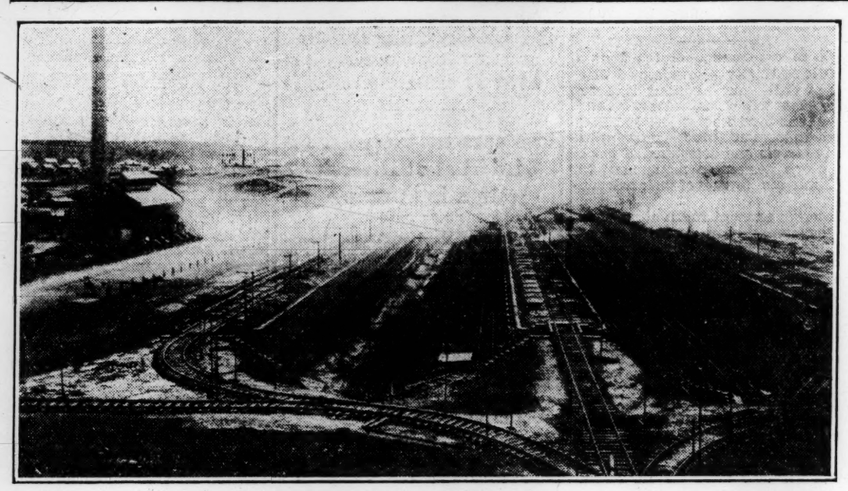
By-Products Increase

Today in the world-famous Connellsville coke region there are still a few strings of antiquated beehive ovens in operation, the smoke smudges from their vents blending with the clearing industrial atmosphere much as the one-horse shay of yesteryear blends with present-day traffic. These ovens mark the ultimate stand of a once thriving industry against the irresistible tide of advancing and enlightened industry.

By-product plants seldom rise, Phœnix-like, from the ashes of abandoned beehive plants. The new plants are usually built in or near a large center of population and, of course, near a large and dependable body of water. Gases that escaped into the atmosphere from the beehive ovens are now turned into city gas mains and sold at so much per 1000 cubic feet to consumers for domestic and factory uses. This is one of the altered conditions which necessitates the location of modern plants in close proximity to numerous consumers. Specialized departments and subsidiary organizations are constantly springing into being in connection with large by-product plants. These affiliated organizations handle lines as varied as the amazing properties of a lump of coal: Aniline dyes, ammonia, coal tar, perfumes, lubricating oils, naphtha, benzine, pitch, smelling salts, lime, toulene, xylene, plaster of paris, anthracene and a seemingly unending list of commodities used in the everyday domestic, natural scientific and industrial life of the modern world.

Where Modern Research Has Captured the Soot and Turned It Into Perfume





Both Photos by Tri-State News

SCENES IN THE "COKE REGION"

Above—By-Product Plant of the Hamilton Coke & Iron Company at Hamilton, O. In This Up-to-Date Plant the Smoke and Gases That Once Beclouded the Atmosphere of the Old-Fashioned Coke Plant Are Turned Into a Multitude of By-Products Ranging From Oils and Greases to Smelling Salts. Below—An Old-Time Bee-Hive Coke Plant in Operation in the Connellsville Coke Region, Showing the Ever-Present Smoke Curtain, so Thick You Can "Cut It With a Knife."

AUSTRIAN RELATIONS RESUMED

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Diplomatic relations between Mexico and Austria, discontinued since 1918, were resumed Aug. 13 when Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Austrian Minister, presented his credentials to President Ortiz Rubio. Minister Prochnik, who is also accredited to Washington, will return to the United States within a few days.

DRYS ARE URGED TO ACT AGAINST BOASTING WETS

Indifference to Aggressiveness, Says Bishop, Means Defeat

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Drys of the United States are urged by Dr. Joseph F. Berry, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, to give less credence to the "boastful propaganda of the enemy."

He reminds the prohibition forces, through the American Businessmen's Prohibition Foundation, that indifference to aggressiveness means defeat.

"This rum oligarchy," he says, "is now, as it ever has been, the most relentless and destructive foe of the church, the most prolific source of human disaster, and the authorized saloon was for a century and a half the breeding place of all forms of diabolism."

Bishop Berry went on to say that, "By far the largest question now before our people is whether or not the authorized liquor traffic shall come back. It cannot come back if the membership of the churches say no. It cannot come back unless they say yes. It will never come back if those who were active in securing prohibition are as active in maintaining it. Prohibition is here because we wanted it. We agitated for it. We prayed for it. We voted for it. Let us not forget that the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment was our own wonderful victory.

"Are we now willing to be ruthlessly robbed of the fruits of that signal victory? Remember this. The effort to maintain prohibition will be vastly harder than the effort to secure it. There are no wet states. There are certain cities that are controlled by rum, but there is no commonwealth in America that will not stand for prohibition if the Christian citizenship of that commonwealth will only vote.

"And now it appears that the whole war must be fought over again. The rum crowd refuses to accept the verdict of the nation, sneers at public sentiment, and marshals its forces to bring back a legalized rum traffic. These people have recently secured new and powerful allies.

"Some of them are multi-millionaires who pour their gold into the treasury of treason with a generous hand. Others are gentlemen of heretofore good repute whose influence is to be used to re-establish, under the patronage of the several states and with a less repulsive name the old saloon of yesterday. Still another rum ally is the metropolitan press, whose editorial and news columns are persistently used to undermine loyalty to the Constitution."

Junior Pilot Flew at Low Altitude

ALTOONA, Pa. (AP)—Eddie Schneider 18-year-old Westfield, N. J., pilot, arrived Aug. 14 by plane from Water Street at Schultz Airport near here on his way to attempt a junior transcontinental east-to-west record flight.

Schneider said that on his flight to Water Street from Huntingdon where he was forced to land earlier in the day because of fog and rain his plane scraped the top of a tree, tearing away part of the fabric from the lower part of a wing. It was Schneider's first warning that he was flying so low, he said. On determining that the damage was slight, he flew to Altoona to have the wing fabric repaired.

He flew only 100 feet from the ground all the way from Huntingdon to Water Street, landing at the latter place in a corn field. Schneider said he hoped to reach Los Angeles with an elapsed time lower than the record of 33 hours and 35 minutes.

TEXAS CUTS OIL PRODUCTION

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—Curtailment of oil production in Texas to 750,000 barrels a day, a cut of approximately 113,000 barrels, was ordered Aug. 14 by the state railroad commission. The program was made effective Aug. 27 for a 90-day period.

234,854 JOBLESS IN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON (AP)—A total of 234,854 unemployed, or 3.4 per cent of New York City's population of 6,959,195, was announced for the nation's metropolis Aug. 13 in the Census Bureau's unemployment count.

AMERICAN-BORN JAPANESE PLAN SEATTLE MEETING

Problems of International Importance to Be Discussed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash. — The "Second Generation" of American-born Japanese of the Pacific coast, who a year ago united their several citizens and loyalty leagues into a single organization will hold their first convention in this city Aug. 29, 30 and Sept. 1. This will be the National Council of Japanese-American Citizens' Leagues.

These Japanese-American citizens whose leaders are mostly in American universities, will discuss international problems. Four round tables will take care of, respectively, the political, agricultural, social and legal phases of their problems as American citizens.

Speakers at the general assemblies will include prominent Americans of the Northwest and of the University of Washington. The round tables will be conducted in English; the political discussion will be led by Dean Hugh Martin and the agrarian one by Miss Miya Sannomiya who herself manages a large ranch in California.

A forceful influence in this youth movement of the "Second Generation" is James Sakamato of Seattle a Princeton graduate, who through his weekly paper the Japanese-American Courier, printed in English, prepares his readers for the coming council.

In the issue of July 12 he wrote: "The second generation of Japanese who are by birth American citizens are the first generation to be born in this country of Japanese ancestry and this, in truth, places upon their shoulders the burden of being a pioneer generation. Never in the history of human progress has there been a page written depicting an easy course for pioneers.

"The duty of this generation is apparent. The responsibility is obvious. The second generation is fitted into a sacrificial position as pioneers to blaze the trail into American life, to effect the proper recognition of themselves as genuine American citizens; to help the proper and easier amalgamation of the third generation into American life and not least of all to promote a better understanding between their country and the land of their parents."

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IT'S WARM now and refrigerators are more interesting than heating systems.

But when cold weather starts your heating system will be mighty important.

Now is the best time to have your heating equipment inspected and put in first-class condition.

We'll gladly send someone to inspect your heating system. Just call us—no obligation.

HEATING PLUMBING

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attracts thousands of visitors every year. They climb its secret staircase. They walk in its beautiful garden.

The Hathaway House

(1682) stands facing the House of Seven Gables across the garden (see picture). Its quaint but very comfortable rooms (some with private bath) are let to visitors. The rooms are cool, for the house is close to the water.

Close at hand and facing Salem Harbor we find the Tea Room a charming little building with tables inside and in the garden. Special meals, Shore Dinners and service a la carte—12 to 7:30 P. M.

The House of Seven Gables is Open All the Year
The Other Houses from June 10-Sept. 13

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"Match your boutonniere to your necklace!"

Two women may wear black dresses exactly alike—but if one woman is a fashionable individualist, she will make that dress her very own—by some such intriguing little trick as matching the color of her boutonniere and her necklace! It's so easy, so new, and so smart to do. Light *coral* colored gardenias and chokers—*jade green*—*white*—or lovely new *Agnes blue!* And we have them at Filene's, gardenias 50c, and chokers $2.

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28x525	8.98	1.50	30x450	6.35	1.15
28x550	9.90	1.60	30x500	8.15	1.40
29x440	5.55	1.15	30x525	9.40	1.60
29x450	6.30	1.10	30x550	10.20	1.80
29x475	7.65	1.33	31x500	8.45	1.55
29x500	7.98	1.35	31x525	9.75	1.70
29x525	9.20	1.57	32x500	8.95	1.60

6 PLY REGULAR

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
29x500	$10.15	$1.35	31x525	$11.60	1.68
29x550	12.35	1.70	31x600	12.80	1.98
30x450	8.25	1.15	32x600	12.90	1.98
30x600	12.60	1.95	33x600	13.10	2.05

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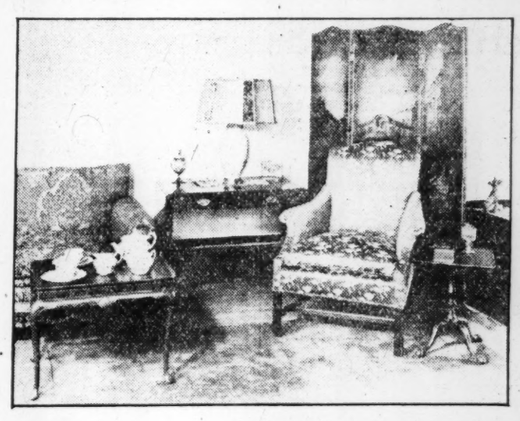

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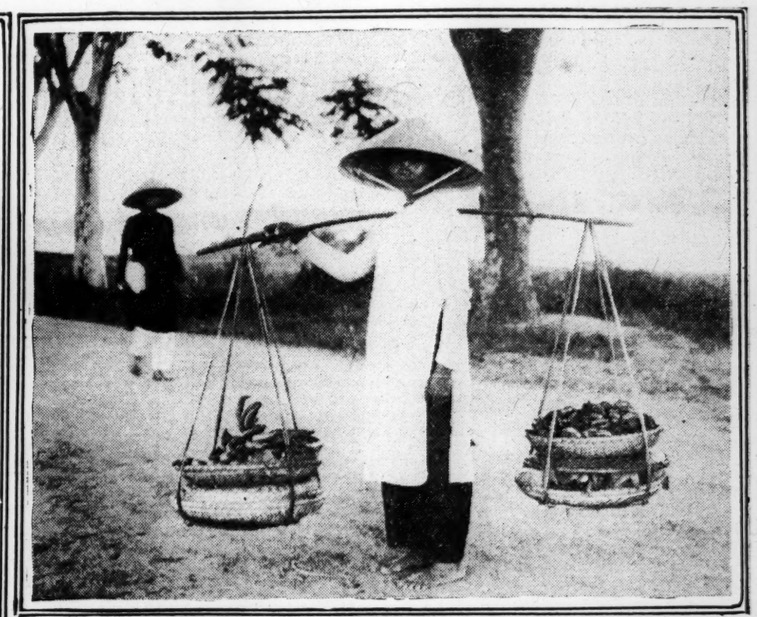

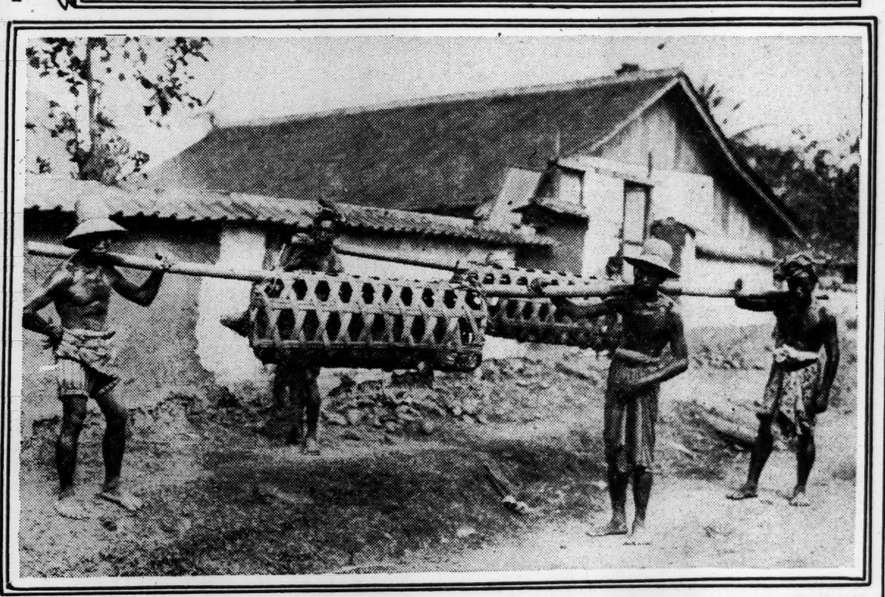

Upper and Lower Left and Top Center, Ewing Galloway

Upper Right, Lower Center, Ostrander From Ewing Galloway

Lower Right, Thomas F. Lee From Ewing Galloway

The Basket Plays a Noble Part in Transport

AFTER all, man power was the first power; it built the great pyramids in Egypt, the Great Wall of China, and even today it has much to do with the erection of great bridges and towering skyscrapers.

Of course, man likes to supplement this original power with something else that makes it easier for him and for thousands who are benefited by steam, air, gasoline, electric and water locomotion. Now they are even trying to get somewhere with rockets that propel an object at great speed. But man power persists in holding the stage. Up in the upper left-hand corner shuffles the hardy Chinese coolie with his bamboo pole athwart his shoulders. He has a nice little crooning marching song to make it easier for him, if one could but hear it, and the baskets on the ends of the poles keep perfect time bobbing up and down to his rhythm. But the little Japanese women next in line have no such recompense. The little one at the right appears to be undertaking a herculean feat, but the load is bulky, not too weighty. It is hay and not too tightly packed. In the upper right-hand corner is another type of bamboo pole-basket transport. This is in Indo-China, where the little song is much the same, but with a different shuffle. In the lower left-hand corner one leaves the Orient for Czechoslovakia, where women are employed in the fields at a few cents a day. Their gleanings they carry in the baskets on their broad backs and seem to mind it not at all. In the bottom center one skips back across the Indian Ocean to the Dutch East Indies, and it would be difficult to guess what is in the baskets swung on poles on the men's shoulders. Pigs, no less, and live ones at that, bound for Java and Singapore. Back again in the lower right, this time to Central America where, in the town square in San Antonio, Guatemala, one sees daily a neat balancing act when these women bring their wares to market. The woman on the left of the picture has live poultry in the basket on her head and in one hand, while with the other she caresses her baby swung in a shawl about her neck. The other woman is selling eggs—not scrambled. The third woman appears to be buying either a chicken or some eggs, or perhaps she is just watching the basket.

SEVEN DERBIES WILL OPEN AIR RACES AUG. 23

Two of Them for Women—Fleet Pilot to Guide Each Contestant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Each of the seven air derbies from different parts of the United States to Chicago, which are to inaugurate the national air races here, Aug. 23 to Sept. 1, is to have a fleet pilot, it is announced here. The seven "guides" or pathfinders following a recent meeting here, took off in their ships to go over their various routes to check up preparation for the arrival of the derbyists at the control points.

Two of the seven derbies are for women pilots. In the high-powered class, the girl fliers will take off from Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 17, under the direction of C. F. Lienesch. Maj. E. E. Aldrin of New Jersey will guide the girls in the low-powered derby which starts from Washington Aug. 22.

The airman in charge of the non-stop air derby from Los Angeles to Chicago which must finish on Aug. 27 between 1 p. m. and 7 p. m., is Dudley M. Steele, who in the 1928 National Air Races covered the routes of all the derbies in a 90-horsepower plane.

The high-powered men's Atlantic derby starts from Miami, Fla., Aug. 20 under the chairmanship of Ray W. Brown of St. Louis. R. C. Allen of Chicago will direct the cross-country contest for men flying low-powered planes in the Western derby starting at Brownsville, Tex., on

The second man to fly a plane from the mainland of North America to Hawaii, Emory Bronte, has been designated as chairman of the 200-horsepower men's derby which takes off from Seattle, Wash., on Aug. 21. John P. Porter of Chicago will direct the low-powered eastern derby starting from Hartford, Conn., on Aug. 21.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. J. O. Hinson, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
J. O. Hinson, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
R. Jean Howard, New York City.
M. del Pino, New York City.
Elsie A. Schoenfeldt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. George T. Pew, Cleveland, O.
George T. Pew, Cleveland, O.
Miss Ida May Goldy, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Saxly Tavel, Waterbury, Conn.
Emily Boucher Tavel, Waterbury, Conn.
Gertrude P. Harper, New York City.
Fannie B. Chase, Springfield, Mass.
Mary Settle, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Mrs. D. M. Settle, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Juanita Howard Lawrence, Gotha, Fla.
Marie DeLorme Tavel, Waterbury, Conn.
Erwyn B. Huls, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Mabel C. Huls, Dayton, O.
William B. Crawford, Dayton, O.
Sarah W. Crawford, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Louise E. Dixon, Grand Haven, Mich.
Miss Julia Soule, Grand Haven, Mich.
Mrs. John P. Swan, Plymouth, Fla.
John P. Swan, Plymouth, Fla.
Katherine Weirvshauser, Evansville, Ind.
W. P. Althoff, Evansville, Ind.
Fannie E. Dannettell, Evansville, Ind.
Mrs. A. O. Clark, Covina, Calif.
A. O. Clark, Covina, Calif.
Mrs. William Bixby, St. Petersburg, Fla.
William Bixby, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Miss Alice V. Baker, Cowansville, Quebec, Canada.
Miss Caroline Grant, Ventnor, N. J.
Mrs. Mabel Johnson, Gainesville, Tex.
Mrs. Gertrude L. Johnson, Dallas, Tex.
Maurice W. Hastie, New Rochelle, N. Y.

FLORIDA GETS READY FOR BIG CITRUS CROPS

Improves Facilities for Handling Expected $60,000,000 Harvest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TAMPA, Fla.—Citrus growers and shippers of Florida, encouraged by the indications of a $60,000,000 crop for the coming season and other developments, have contracted to pay out large sums of money in the next few weeks for purchasing and overhauling equipment to be used in handling the golden harvest, according to figures available here.

In addition to construction for handling the boxed articles, canning plants are being built in many sections of the State. These will use the small fruit not meeting the requirements for the buyers of fancy goods.

Polk and Highlands County fruitmen alone have let contracts totaling $1,500,500 for the construction of new packing houses and additions to others.

A partial survey made in Manatee County shows that at least $65,000 will be spent in improvements in that section.

At Avon Park, Highlands County, a new crate mill will begin capacity operations soon. The sawmill department has already been started to supply the materials for the manufacture of citrus boxes. Last year the production was not started until September, but with a good yield of fruit indicated for this season, a heavy demand for crates is expected and this plant will be running at full speed two months ahead of previous dates.

At Wauchula, Hardee County, work is being pushed on enlargement of American Fruit Growers packing house. Four new coloring rooms and improved machinery are being installed.

At Tavares, in North Central Florida, the Lake Region Packing Association is spending $15,000 in additions and new equipment for its plant.

At Davenport, Polk County, the Ridge Vegetable Growers Association has made arrangements to plant all land available to truck this fall. It was pointed out that the drought in other parts of the country had caused a shortage of vegetables for immediate use and for the canning plants.

The optimistic view was increased by the recent announcement of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, that the quarantine against Florida fruit and vegetables would be modified in the immediate future, permitting shipment of truck and citrus into northern and midwestern states without treatment.

Russians Studying American Milling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Need for up-to-date methods in flour milling for Soviet Russia has brought five Russian milling technicians to Buffalo and other milling centers to study American methods.

Peter A. Kozmin, professor of the Moscow college of flour milling, grain elevator and baking industries, heads the party of engineers here.

Russia will need 1000 large flour mills and 10,000 smaller ones in the next 10 years to satisfy urban and rural population, he said. This will cost $1,000,000,000. American engineers, too, are being sought to aid the Soviet Government in seeting up the plants.

By the end of 1933 the peasants will have received tractors and agricultural machinery valued at $1,700,000,000, Professor Kozmin added.

CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA CARRIED ON AT LOSS

CHICAGO (*AP*)—Samuel Insull submitted a report to the guarantors of the Chicago Civic Opera Company Aug. 14 in which he said that the "constantly increasing cost of producing grand opera" resulted in a loss of $558,528 for the 1929-1930 season in spite of an "entirely satisfactory" increase in receipts.

Mr. Insull, president of the opera company, said receipts for the last season were $1,230,224 and that the season was "memorably and more than usually brilliant and successful because the performances were given in the new civic opera house built especially for the company."

PYTHIAN SISTERS ELECT

TAMPA, Fla. (*AP*)—Mrs. Elsie Vandevort of Virginia and Washington, D. C., was unanimously elected supreme chief of the International Pythian Sisters at the biennial convention of the order here Aug. 15. Miss Mary Terwilliger of Livingston, Mont., was made supreme senior, the second highest post in the organization.

DIVORCE ACTION MADE STRICTER IN MODEL LAW

Chicago Conference Favors Full Year's Residence for Applicants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—After giving up hope of agreement among the states on the question of uniformity regarding the grounds for divorce, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, in session here, approved a model divorce jurisdiction act, which, if adopted by all the states, would give far greater uniformity than now exists.

The model act provides for a minimum residence of one year for divorce applicants. It also provides that full faith and credit should be given in any state to a decree of divorce from another state, thus preventing the invalidation of divorces in states other than the one in which they were granted. The act was approved by a vote of 32 to 1, while several states, including Nevada, did not vote.

Taking the position that the narcotics problem required strong uniform state regulations to supplement the federal laws, the conference voted to give another year to the preparation of such a uniform state act.

The number of drug addicts has increased 100 per cent during the last three years, according to John P. Deering of Saco, Me., chairman of the committee which has been working on the preparation of a uniform narcotic act.

The narcotic traffic, Mr. Deering said, is such a complex problem and the traffic is so widespread and is carried on so subtly at times that it seems impossible for the federal Government to handle it alone. The conference is anxious to coöperate in the belief that the states can help out, he said.

UNIFORMITY OF LAW URGED IN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Thinking that he might have been misinterpreted regarding Quebec civil law and that of the other eight provinces of Canada in his recent presidential address, Isaac Pitblado, president of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada, now in sessions preceding the convention of the Canadian Bar Association, stated that the chief concern of the conference was the uniformity of law among the English-speaking provinces. Mr. Pitblado referred to his presidential address in 1929, delivered in Quebec city, in which he quoted the aims of the conference.

"To promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout Canada so far as is consistent with the preservation of the basic systems of law in the respective provinces"—the latter part of the quotation referring to the Quebec law based on that of France. At that time he stated that "it was not the object of this conference to interfere in any way with the form of jurisprudence peculiar to any province, the more particularly in Quebec."

SARATOGA SPRINGS CLAIMED VICE-FREE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Saratoga Springs city and county officials found no vice or gambling there, they have just reported to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, following his demand that the resort be cleaned up. Action by the Governor was predicated on charges by Hugh S. Dorsey on Aug. 6. Governor Roosevelt called for a report by Saratoga officials by Aug. 14.

Sheriff George W. Knight reported to the Governor that he had visited several of the places named in the Dorsey charge, but had been able to find no violation of the law. Edward C. Sweeney, Commissioner of Public Safety, held that Mr. Dorsey cited the specific violations of the law and that the charges dealt in generalizations only. Simultaneously reports were received here from Saratoga Springs of the arrest of a gang of alleged "card sharks" and the seizure of gambling apparatus in a raid by John E. Armstrong, superintendent of police.

YEAR SENTENCE GIVEN FOR WINE DIVERSION

NEW YORK (*AP*)—A sentence of a year and a day in the Atlanta federal prison was imposed Aug. 15 in Federal Court upon Bishop Charles Mrzena, head of the Czechoslovak Orthodox Old Catholic Church in America. He was convicted Aug. 14 of conspiracy to divert sacramental wine into bootleg channels.

Judge Thomas directed that the sentence begin at once and Bishop Mrzena left the court room in custody of United States marshals.

Adds Flavor and Richness

Note the melting fragrance of Fairmont's Better Butter—the supreme quality test demonstrating why so many women prefer to order it from their grocers.

BOSTON FUDGE CAKE

½ cup Better Butter
2 cups brown sugar
2 egg yolks
2 oz. chocolate
½ cup sour milk
½ cup water
2½ cups pastry flour
1 teaspoonful soda
2 egg whites
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Cream fat with wooden spoon until consistency of thick smooth cream. Add sugar gradually. Combine yolks with butter and sugar. Mix and sift dry ingredients, and add alternately with milk. Melt chocolate over hot water and add. Beat and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and flavoring. Bake in a moderate oven 325 degrees and raise temperature gradually to 375 degrees.

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DROUGHT LOSS TO HAVE WORLD MARKET EFFECT

(Continued from Page 1)

port between now and December, of which 7,000,000 have not been sold The Argentine wheat crop promises to be abundant, and the Argentine farmer can make a good profit on his wheat at present prices.

Weather conditions throughout several of the European countries have not been favorable to wheat growing, so that world wheat prices are likely to improve on that basis alone.

Then, as domestic demand for wheat increases, prices naturally will hold firm at least. In Wheat Facts published by the Department of Agriculture last month it was estimated that a reduction of 10 per cent in the production of wheat in the United States should increase the price received by the United States wheat grower about 13 cents a bushel. For hard winter wheat alone the increase in the Kansas City price is estimated at 8 cents a bushel. Figuring that increased demand would have the same effect as a decrease in production so far as price is concerned it can readily be seen that the farmer who raises both corn and wheat is likely to be compensated for his loss in corn in part by the increased price he gets for his wheat.

An independent source estimates crop values, based on Chicago Board of Trade Aug. 13 closing prices, (values given in millions of dollars) as follows:

	July 1	Aug. 13	Change	P. C. of Change
Corn	2,094.5	2,033	—59.5	— 2.9
Wheat	733.5	703	—30.5	— 4.2
Oats	455	503.5	+47.5	+10.4
Rye	23	27.5	+ 4.5	+19.6
Barley	164.5	188	+23.5	+14.3
Hay (tame)	2.306	2.295	—11	— 0.5

Corn Biggest Loser

The biggest loss occasioned by the drought and heat conditions of the last month has been to corn. This loss is also the most easily measured in dollars and cents, both in reference to the loss in bushels and also in regard to the compensating factor of increased price. The measuring of the tremendous losses in pastures, late hay and alfalfa, and other forage products is at present difficult, but it appears that the destruction of the grass and forage crops combined is at least as much as in corn.

In some sections the loss of the forage crops and pastures is even greater in a pecuniary way than the loss of the corn crop in the same sections. In parts of the country where cattle and hog grazing is the principal industry, the loss of pastures and feed crops, necessitating the buying of feed at a time when cattle ordinarily are sustained by the pasturage alone, has made heavy expenditures necessary.

As to corn alone, the August figures of the Department of Agriculture showed a crop of 2,211,000,000 bushels, comparing with a yield of 2,802,000,000 bushels indicated July 1, or a shrinkage in the neighborhood of 590,000,000 bushels. On July 1 the July delivery of corn, the practical equivalent of cash corn at Chicago, sold at approximately 75 cents a bushel. Assuming that that price was a fair criterion of value, the loss in money to the producers in the actual shrinkage of the crop during July would be approximately $443,000,000. Added to this would be another $75,000,000 if the damage since the first of August is taken into consideration, or a total up to the middle of August of $518,000,000.

Crop Cut May Be Offset

As an offset to this loss measured in bushels, the advance in prices since July 1 in No. 2 cash corn to Aug. 13 was aproximately 24 cents a bushel, the actual corn gaining slightly on the September future. Assuming that the supplemental forecast adding 100,000,000 bushels to the corn losses shown up to Aug. 1 is correct, making the crop 2,112,000,000 bushels as of Aug. 15, a 24-cent per bushel increase in the value of cash corn at Chicago since July 1 applied to the total crop in prospect would be $517,000,000.

It would accordingly appear that the added value as applied to the corn crop alone, resulting from the appreciation in prices since the first of last month, just about balances the putative loss resulting from the shrinkage in the crop.

Next to the loss in corn, the shrinkage in hay with a loss of 19,300,000 tons of tame and wild hay compared with last year has been the most striking. Assuming an average value per ton, Chicago, on July 1 of $15, this loss would be equivalent to about $290,000,000. The appreciation in the price of hay since July 1 has been approximately $4 a ton, which would make the crop raised, 95,400,000 tons, worth at the current market $381,000,000 more than on the first of last month.

Oats More Valuable

While the loss to the oats crop has been negligible, the crop ripening ahead of serious drought and heat conditions, this grain has benefited in prices by the result of the loss to the corn and forage crops. This price appreciation applied to the Government's estimate of a crop of 1,316,000,000 bushels makes a substantial sum.

Taking the closing price of 36¼ cents for September corn on July 1 at Chicago, compared with the closing price August 13 of 42 cents, there has been a gain of six cents a bushel. This grain would mean approximately $79,000,000 as applied to the total crop. In some instances cash oats have advanced more than the future, and the price as of Aug. 13 shows a material reduction from the high figures of the week before.

Even an approximate guess at the monetary loss resulting from the destruction of pastures and forage crops, and the resulting added expense to the feeders of cattle and other live stock is difficult to arrive at. It is estimated, however, that the losses to the lesser crops converted into corn terms indicate a reduction in yield and feeding value of nearly if not quite the equivalent of the loss in corn itself.

Whether the destruction of feedstuffs will be compensated for eventually by the high prices for livestock remains to be seen. At the moment, there does not appear to be any decided forced liquidation of live animals from the farms and in fact hog prices have shown a considerable appreciation. Chicago stockyards prices on Aug. 13 made the highest top in several weeks.

If the livestock prices should reflect the increased cost of feeds, high valuations would offset the crop losses in a concrete way, but if, on the other hand, the feed shortage causes wholesale liquidation it means a tremendous sacrifice to the feeders. It would mean also an overplentiful meat supply for the immediate future at the expense of legitimate feeders later on.

On the tangible basis of price changes in the grain market, therefore, it would seem that the appreciation in corn, hay and oats, if applied to the entire crops, at present quite offsets the losses. This means, however, that favored sections will profit, but drought districts will be adversely affected.

Freight tonnage arising from the movement of grains may not be as badly affected as one would suppose at the first glance. Presumably there will be a smaller movement of corn to the terminal markets, but this may be offset by a heavier movement from one district to another to supply local feeding requirements. There is ordinarily a relatively small percentage of the corn crop moved from counties where raised. This year the case may be different, as many normally self-supporting sections will have to import feedstuffs. With the wheat crop 14,000,000 bushels larger than last year and the oats crop 88,000,000 bushels larger, the grain tonnage may total close to a normal volume.

As to the effects on the railroads, due to shrinkage of the crops, no estimates by authorities on railroading are as yet available. It is pointed out that emergency transportation of hay, feed, water and other necessities may in part compensate for the loss in traffic from diminished crops, although much of the relief work will be done at one-half of the usual rates.

The losses due to impairment of the beet sugar, sorghum and other subsidiary crops by the drought are impossible to estimate at this time. Here again those who have crops to sell may gain considerably by increased prices.

Yes, They Still Thresh This Way in Spain

Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

HARVEST TIME IN SUNNY SPAIN

Crude threshing outfits are widely used in Spain, where threshing time is early in summer. This ingenious farmer has put his winnowing sifter between two sticks secured in the ground, so that instead of holding it in his hands, he merely jiggles it. It appears that the women have most of the hard work, although the smiles might indicate that they enjoy it.

ARGENTINE ELECTION

PARANA, Argentina (By U. P.)—Governor Quiros of Entre Rios Province on Aug. 14 ordered elections held Sept. 14 in six electoral districts in the province to replace the senators voted out of office Tuesday by a minority group of the Senate.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20

Orchestral

British Broadcasting Corporation Orchestra Concert (WJZ—T). Reradiocast of short-wave transmission. 5:20.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier's dinner music. 6:05.

Philco Symphony Concert (Philadelphia Storage Battery—CBS). Including an arrangement of Franz Schubert's "Standchen" by the conductor, Howard Barlow. 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ, KDKA). Ludwig Laurier, conductor. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Columbia Grenadiers (CBS—T). Popular music by male quartet. 5.

Manhattan Moods (CBS—T). Mixed vocal ensemble and large orchestra directed by Claude MacArthur. 8.

Foresters (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). Male quartet; orchestra. 8:30.

Brad Browne and Al Llewelyn (CBS). 9:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revellers; orchestra (WEAF—T). 9:30.

Leonard Joy's Orchestra; Grantland Rice (WEAF—T). 10:30.

California Melodies (CBS—T). Movie celebrities and orchestra. 11:30.

Service Band

United States Marine Band Concert (CBS—T). 9.

Rhythmic Music

"Footnotes" (CBS—T). Freddie Rich's Orchestra. 5:15.

"Glen Islanders" (CBS—T). Ozzie Nelson, leader. 6:15.

Ted Fiorito's Hollywood Gardens Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15.

Chicagoans, male quartet; Harry Kogen's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). A xylophonist interprets a Punch and Judy show. 8.

Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra; vocal soloists; male chorus; piano duo (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

"Dancing by the Sea" (CBS—T). Water-cooled dance music. 11.

Vincent Lopez' Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). 11:30.

Hotel Governor Clinton Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 12 midnight.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 12 midnight.

Royal York Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Fred Culley conducting Toronto dance orchestra. 12 midnight.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Son-in-Law of Monsieur Poirier" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild presentation. 4.

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC, Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF Chain). 8.

"Forty Fathom Trawlers" (Bay State—CBS). New version of "Flying Dutchman" legend. 8:30.

Beethoven (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). Richard Gordon portrays great composer in playlet. 9.

Life of Alexander MacKay (Associated—NBC Pacific). Tomahawks and dynamite enliven this episode. 8.

Characteristic Music

The Six Crocketts (CBS—T). Hill billy songs and instrumental numbers. 7.

Dic-a-Doo Entertainers (WJZ Chain). Premiere of new series: piano duo; Hawaiian orchestra; vocal trio. 7:45.

"On the Pawnee Trail" (WOR). Ralph Allen (Peaceful Bear), narrates legends of the Pawnees with appropriate musical background. 8.

Mexican, Spanish and Russian music (Mobiloil—WEAF Chain). Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra; Edna Kellogg, soprano. 8:30.

Talks

Aunt Zelena (CBS—T). Children's stories and songs. 5:45.

Arthur S. Draper, assistant editor of the New York Herald-Tribune (CBS—T). In "Bill Schudt's Going to Press" period. 6.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:45.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Investment of Fluctuating Income" (Halsey-Stuart—WEAF—T). "Old Counselor" discusses this point. Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra plays too. 9.

"Marie Antoinette" (NBC Pacific). Grace Sanderson Michie gives one of her "Miniature Biographies." 9.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ Chain). 7:30.

Esther Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 7:45, 12:30 a. m.

Parisian Quintet (NBC—KGO,KECA). With four pieces from a suite in D Major by Bach, included. 8.

Sarah Kreindler, violinist (NBC Pacific). "Hejri Kati," "Ave Maria" and Drdla's "Serenade." 10:45.

CANADA'S DRINK LAW DECLARED 'TOTAL FAILURE'

(Continued from Page 1)

here in the United States that traffic is a fugitive and an outlaw."

"In the United States one hears continually about the alleged failure of prohibition, while one sees on every hand evidence of its tremendous success; in Canada, one hears much talk of the alleged success of the liquor systems there, but one sees on every hand unmistakable proof of their failure," said Mr. Spence. Referring to the movement in the United States for modification of the Volstead Act because it is not completely effective, Mr. Spence declared that "if the results of any prohibitory system are not satisfactory, try tightening up your laws and enforcement rather than loosening them."

Reorganization of state taxation systems, based on realization that tax laws cannot be enforced unless they are reasonable and are administered by well-paid, expert officials, was urged before the round table on Reorganization of State Government during a discussion of the tax problems of the states.

D. H. Morrissett, Virginia State Tax Commissioner, said that popular election of local tax officers is one cause of poor administration of tax laws, and described the Virginia system of a department of taxation under a tax commissioner appointed by the Governor as a successful method of meeting the problem. Virginia, which has no state tax on real estate, but sets aside all personal property for state taxation, has one of the simplest tax systems in the country, he said.

The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act was denounced as a menace to the foreign trade of the United States in an address by W. Jett Lauck, chairman of the Bureau of Applied Economics, before the Round Table on Economic and Industrial Development of the South. Besides being disastrous to our foreign trade, the present tariff is inconsistent with our status as a creditor nation since foreign nations cannot meet their obligations unless we accept their goods, he declared. Another unfortunate effect of the tariff is to stimulate the diversion of capital and employment to Europe and Canada, where American automobile and other manufacturing plants have recently been established in order to escape the effect of inevitable retaliatory tariffs from abroad.

"Cuba, at the very door of the South, has been ruined and the people alienated by our tariff policies; Argentina and other neighbors in South and Central America, in relation to whose markets the southern states hold a very favorable position, bitterly resent our tariff laws," said Mr. Lauck. He declared it is futile to attempt to expand the foreign trade of the South, an essential part of its industrial expansion program, while the present tariff law is in effect.

The Round Table on State Governments heard Ecuador described as an interesting example of government representation by callings instead of by geographical distribution. Dr. Reed said that the system which has just gone into effect there of choosing one-half of the members of the Senate according to their occupations will be watched with great interest in the United States.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK URGED FOR EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 1)

some other country. Monuments are raised everywhere, not to poets but to soldiers.

"Civilized life is assumed to be a local product, and yet all our music and our painting, not to speak of our banking, are products of international intercourse. All civilized people are in debt to Germany for music, to France for natural science, to Italy for painting—and even to the Arabs for the numerals with which we calculate the cost of groceries.

"In view of the smallness of this attitude and its intrinsic danger to the very peace of the world, as well as to the development of civilization, we should teach children a sense of indebtedness not so much to national military heroes as to the cultural achievements of other nations."

Japan Fears for Culture

After hearing Professor Burns warn against the danger to western civilization inherent in its materialistic phase, Yusuke Tsurumi, former member of the Japanese Diet, told the conference that Japan is wondering how it can preserve its classical culture against the impact of this same industrial civilization of the West.

"Nothing is so erroneous," he said "as to conceive that Japan has emerged from barbarism in 70 short years with the assistance of Commodore Perry. It is the heritage of peace, and the flowers of culture that bloomed forth as its result, that Japan prizes as the most precious legacy of the past.

"Although accepting the customs and organizations of the West, Japan has never conceded that the West had a more sublime civilization as a whole, or that the western peoples were more cultivated human beings.

"Japan's ambition is to be the custodian of Oriental culture and the harmonizer of the civilization of the East and West." He expressed some fear, however, lest "the ever-absorbing power of money destroy the innate sense of beauty upon which our classic culture rests."

In his third lecture on the development of international law, Dr. Walter Simons, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Germany, taking up the question of neutrality, expressed the opinion that the rights of neutrals as opposed to those of belligerents have steadily increased and that they will continue to increase in the future, in spite of the contrary tendency during the World War.

Neutrals Code Needed

Dr. Simons doubted the Kellogg-Briand pact would obliterate altogether the notion of neutrality. "As long as it is not universally adopted," he said, "there is room for war and neutrality. Therefore a codification of rules concerning neutrals may be useful in spite of the Paris Pact."

At the round table on recent economic progress in Europe, Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard refuted the argument that a large American merchant marine is essential to United States trade and economic progress.

"Investigation shows," he said, "that foreign shippers will not discriminate against us. The only sound argument for an American merchant marine is the war argument."

At the round table on aerial navigation, Edward P. Warner, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, discussed the technical difficulties which hamper commercial aviation.

Although aviators often talk in terms of 300 miles per hour, Mr. Warner said he doubted that the speed for commercial planes could ever go above 140 miles an hour. Prices he considered satisfactory and sufficiently economical.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

EXTRA fares on limited trains have never been the subject of complaint, according to a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, in extenuation of the study the commission is making on this subject. The brief was filed by three western lines—the Chicago & North Western, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific.

On the first two lines, only one extra-fare train is operated, that being the Overland Limited, between Chicago and San Francisco, the Southern Pacific participating in the movement of this train and operating one other extra-fare train local on its own lines. The latter is known as the Cascade, between Portland and San Francisco. The extra fare charged on the former train is $10; on the latter $3.

The Overland makes a 56-hour run between Chicago and San Francisco; the fastest non-extra fare trains have schedules of approximately 61 hours. The Cascade makes a 22-hour run between Portland and San Francisco; the next fastest schedule is more than 25 hours. The railroads base their plea for continuance of these charges on the grounds that those who use these trains do so because of the "special character of service and accommodations and the expedited time." They aver that "no complaint has been made respecting either the service or the amount of the extra fare charged."

After asserting that these trains meet a public need, the railroads cite the additional earnings which accrue to them through extra fares and use this as an indication of the propriety of continuing these charges to enable them to balance the decreasing passenger revenues. The Overland, it is shown, earned $362,000 and the Cascade $236,000 in extra fares in 1929.

Fares Analyzed

Analysis of the foregoing amounts is significant, although the railroads did not proceed to break these figures down themselves. The Overland returned approximately $1000 a day, or $500 for the east-bound and the west-bound trains, each. At $10 extra-fare per person, this indicated approximately 50 passengers daily for the train, plus a few persons using it locally, presumably, who did not pay the extra fare either in full or in part, while the Cascade, would average approximately $650 a day, or $325 each way, in extra fares. This train, therefore, averaged more than 100 passengers each way daily.

On the basis of appointments, these trains compare favorably with any trains in the country. Both are solid Pullman, with open-end observation cars, club cars and the usual extra features such as shower- bath, barber, maid and similar accessories not often found on non-extra-fare trains, other than a few transcontinental trains.

Speed a Factor

From the standpoint of extra speed, the extra fare may be justified in a relative sense, that is, by comparison with the speeds of other western trains, even if not by reason of the actual speed of the trains, themselves. The Overland, for its 2260-mile run, averages 40 1-3 miles an hour, while the Cascade, on a 767-mile run, averages 36.2 miles for the 21½ hours that the train is used, the extra half-hour of the journey being consumed in crossing San Francisco Bay by ferry and transferring to the railroad.

Although these schedules are slow by comparison with eastern railways, topographical conditions have a retarding effect, and the greater number of stops and "head-end" work at stations slows up the movement.

New Signaling System

Improvements in the signaling system at the Grand Central Terminal, New York, are being made with a view to increasing the capacity of the station. At present, four tracks run through the inter-city railroad tunnel reaching the station, and while the track capacity of the terminal itself is adequate, at least for the present, the "bottle-neck" occasioned by the limited number of tracks in the tunnel has been causing increasing congestion, due to the need of switching empty trains out to the yards in addition to the loaded trains moving in and out of the station.

There are now 450 trains a day using the station and to serve these, the four tracks will be signalled in such a way that they may be used in either direction. Similarly, the loop track under the station will be enlarged, so that Pullman trains with electric locomotives may be turned there, the present loop being large enough to accommodate only the local coach trains of the multiple-unit type, without electric engines pulling them.

Electrification Completed

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Philadelphia electrification project has been completed and opened to service. The final sector included 17 miles of electrification between Philadelphia and Norristown, on the Schuylkill division. The total of electrified section in the terminal zone is now 131 miles of road and 426 miles of tracks.

The ultimate objective of the railroad is a completely electrified line from New York to Washington and the work is being prosecuted in sections, which eventually will be connected.

Of Interest to Travelers

The new private-room cars recently placed in New York Central and Pennsylvania railroad trains between New York and Chicago have been increased with similar cars placed in the Pennsylvania's Golden Arrow, between the same points.

Faster schedules from St. Louis to the West have been arranged by the Missouri Pacific, in conjunction with the Denver & Rio Grande Western. Leaving St. Louis on the Westerner, at 6:34 p. m., arrival at Denver is scheduled for the next afternoon, or, by connections at Pueblo, passengers may go direct to Salt Lake City, arriving the second afternoon out of St. Louis.

Employment Office Opened in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As a step toward aiding the employment situation here the Free Employment Agency of the City of New York opened its doors to applicants for jobs Aug. 15 at 54 Lafayette Street. Edward C. Rybicki, president of the Council of Polish Democratic clubs and prominent in New York labor circles, is head of the bureau.

The bureau comes under the Department of Public Welfare. Frank J. Taylor, Commissioner, took the first steps for its establishment a few days after his appointment last May. The employment agency will have 31 employees, including 10 registrars to take applications in whatever language the jobless may speak.

Residents of New York will receive first attention. Field workers started immediately to call upon prominent employers to inform them that the bureau could furnish all types of workers without charge to either party. Thousands of letters to employers already have been sent out.

APPLE GROUP ELECTS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—E. E. Samson of Yakima, Wash., was re-elected president of the International Apple Association, which closed its annual convention here Aug. 14.

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Green Apple Pie with Waldorf Ice Cream	15c

THE HOME FORUM

A Contest in Perseverance

HAVING arrived at that maturity of outlook whereby I can build a present pleasure upon the ruins of an old distaste, I have, of late, been giving some attention to cobwebs. The definite beginning of my interest dates back almost two years. The renewal of it came with that period of activity, known as the spring cleaning. Except as something to be brushed aside, especially in the dawn of the year, cobwebs had for me no particular charm. In fact, the emphasis was decidedly otherwise. I suppose I can safely say that the comments of the janitor of the building in which my office is located voices the sentiments of the average person when, in emphatic terms, not unmingled with a note of admiration, he speaks frequently of the toil to which the spiders put him. It is a contest in perseverance. As often as they spin, he sweeps to oblivion the result of their efforts. It is right that he should do so. And yet, now that I have come to think about it, it is but another instance of a good thing being found in the wrong place. That there are ways in which the spider may build her web that will awaken in the observer, provided he be human, a feeling of delight, I have learned. I will come to that presently. But I do not want to forget the adumbrating worth of the comments of the janitor. It is worth something to hear him, with his Irish brogue and his characteristic chuckle, talk about the persistent activity of the spiders.

His comments bring back to me the memory of my first acquaintance with the spider, in the epochs of literature. I presume that a nursery rhyme is a form of literature. Every child has met Miss Muffet and the spider which sat down beside her. Why it should have frightened her away is worth considering. So far as I have discerned, the cause of knowledge has not been greatly advanced by those who share the fears of Miss Muffet. They who look and run away might have learned a good deal more if they had had the courage to stay and look a second time at that which, at first, gave offense.

I could relate some strange enlightening things concerning my youngest boy and his experiences in a garden. No Miss Muffet, he. Perhaps I should not say that he is a born naturalist; it is enough to say that he is a burrowing one. When he first brought a worm to me, I experienced a feeling which, on later reflection, indicated that I had grown so fastidious that I could have been counted proper company for the excessively timid Miss Muffet. And, remembering that, I decided to merit the company of my boy. I began to recall the wanderings of my childhood. And their wonderings, too! Then was a little pond an aquarium of unnumbered wonders. What a prize was that, when I carried home one day a newt to place in my attic aquarium. Tadpoles and frogs had been the summit of my desires until then. And, happily, my parents did not tell me to throw the horrid thing away.

But I was talking about spiders and literature. After Miss Muffet, Robert Bruce. I wonder if there be a boy or girl in the Western Hemisphere who has not heard his story. I remember it with pleasure, because it speaks a good word for the spider. As I think of the general consensus of opinion with regard to spiders, I see how much they stand in need of a word of rightful appreciation. Looking through what books of poetry I possess, I am inclined to think that the poets have seen everything in nature except the spiders. Perhaps I am judging too hastily, because I have not seen everything the poets have written. But this can be said that, if they have written concerning spiders, their poetry is not generally known. In his little work on "Spiders," Warburton does say, however, that the phenomenon known as "gossamer" has puzzled people for centuries, and English poetical literature is full of allusions to it. Chaucer classes it with "ebbe and floud" as an unsolved riddle, and Spenser, Quarles and Thomson all make mention of it, generally embodying the popular belief that it somehow had its origin in dew. "Scorched dew," Spenser calls it, while Thomson's expression is "dew evaporate." Which, so far as I am concerned, only goes to show how much one can overlook in one's reading.

As a matter of ignorance, the episode which led me to think of cobwebs in terms of gossamer occurred when, so far as I can recollect, I had never heard of a spider's web by such a name. With my family, I was out on the prairie at the sunset hour. The wheat fields had been harvested and in the rays of the setting sun the brown stubble became a golden landscape. Admiring that, I somehow became aware of an added beauty; for everywhere I could discern, trembling in the evening breeze, silver threads were interspersed with the gold. Then, in a way I had never done before, I gave my attention to them. Whence came these filaments of silver I knew not then, nor whither they went. In that experience, I asked neither why nor how. Enough for me to garner the beauty of the silver threads. Robert Frost has caught the meaning of it in his little poem, "Dust of Snow" except that he writes about a crow where I had thought for a spider.

> The way a crow
> Shook down on me
> The dust of snow
> From a hemlock tree
>
> Has given my heart
> A change of mood
> And saved some part
> Of a day I had rued.

Upon the slender filament of that experience, I have since strung much wisdom. The Muffetians, with their philosophy of look and run away, have had too long a vogue among us. Better would it be to remember the wise words of the ancient who said that God had made everything beautiful in his time. That now is the growing goal of my desire. Away with the thought that a thing which looks unlovely in one place and time is to be dismissed from all places, for all time.

Now I know that, if the poets have been meager in their praise of the spider, the naturalists have not. These men, in being precise, are usually prosaic. Yet sometimes their enthusiasm touches their words with an unwonted glow. I have often thought it a great pity that many of our naturalists had no æsthetic education. But their belief is that, while insects evidently know something about economy, they know nothing about æsthetics. All things, according to them, are done for use and wont. Perhaps they are right. I am not a naturalist. But this I remember: that what, to the spiders of the field is but utilitarian activity, to me becomes exquisite artistry. If they do not enjoy it, I do.

Thus do they add another episode to the story that has no ending. You remember Lewis Carroll's introduction to the immortal tale of Alice in Wonderland? Miss Muffet is not for me, nor any of her grown-up kind. I prefer the company of Alice. There is a verse about her, which I may be permitted to paraphrase to suit my own experience. Nature is my wonderland, and hence the verse:

> Thus grows the tale of Wonderland;
> Thus slowly, one by one,
> Its quaint events are hammered out—
> And still the tale goes on
> As home we steer, a happy crew,
> Beneath the setting sun.

Now that I have consulted the naturalists, in a way I thought not of before, I know that the whole round earth is robed in silk. As one of these naturalists says, "On some spring or autumn morning, when the night has been foggy and the sun has only succeeded in dispersing the mists, every bush and hedge is seen to be draped, every square foot of lawn and meadow to be carpeted with spiders' silk."

Spiders' silk, in the house, is a cobweb inviting destruction. But, flung across the prairie in filaments of silver against a background of gold, it is an addition to the mighty sum of beauty. When I saw those silver threads and gold in that sunset hour, I did not say: "Cobwebs"; I said: "Gossamer." The one is a thing to be brushed away with diligence; the other, a truant thread of loveliness to enthrall the heart. F. S.

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Deer

> Nobody near
> Comes upon their pastures.
> The great kine are patient, and home-coming sheep
> Know our bidding. The fallow deer keep
> Delicate and far their counsels wild,
> Never to be folded reconciled
> To the spoiling hand as the poor flocks are:
> Lightfoot, and swift, and unfamiliar,
> These you may not hinder.

—JOHN DRINKWATER, in Poems.

Clove Carnations

In early spring the road between Cordoba and Seville is at its loveliest, for it runs through part of the plain not yet scorched and burnt with the sun and full of flowers. That is the brief but lovely time when the plains of Andalusia blossom as does the rose. First come the little blue iris, and I have seen fields covered with them blue as the sea. Then comes asphodel, that strange flower of which nothing is pretty but its name. Its delicate bell-like flowers come when the stalk is already almost a dry stick and its few leaves are shriveling up. Spring bursts upon Andalusia in a night, and then there are many other flowers "which paint the plain from God's palette," as the people say: vetches in all colors—violet, red, yellow and pink; delicious little convolvuli like stars; great patches of campion; and that wonderful night-scented stock, with its insidious and unforgettable faint perfume. There are huge clumps of montbretia and clusters of heath, which grows to a great height, sometimes as tall as four or five feet, and scents the whole countryside with the smell of honey. . . . I loved the blue-and-white salvias. Everything seems bursting into flower all at once, and even the villages are scented with orange flowers and the waxed blossoms of the magnolia, which grows to great perfection in Andalusia. But the scent always associated with Spanish peasant life to me is that of the clove carnation. . . . You see them growing in boxes, old tins, anything that will hold them, from almost every balcony in the village; and the young dandies of the countryside wear one behind their ears whenever there is a fiesta or they go courting. There is a delicious little wild pink that grows on the plain, which is, I suppose, the progenitor of all the tribe, and it has, too, that faint odor of clove which characterizes the family.—ELEANOR ELSNER, in "Spanish Sunshine."

From Sabrina's Song

> By the rushy-fringèd bank,
> Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
> My sliding chariot stays,
> Thick-set with agate, and the azurn sheen
> Of turkis blue and emerald green,
> That in the channel strays;
> Whilst from off the waters fleet
> Thus I set my printless feet
> O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
> That bends not as I tread.

—JOHN MILTON, in "Comus."

Casals and His Cello

The nucleus formed by Rubinstein, Thibaud, Bauer, and Draper proved magnetic. Casals was scheduled for a concert at Wigmore Hall, and Chester, completely pacified by now and becoming gradually accustomed to "going so fast," was agreed that Casals should come to Holland Street. I wrote him a note. Rumors having already reached him to the effect that it was for music we asked him, not for lionizing, he came, bringing his cello with him. We had been to his concert and, as it was my first hearing of what I believe to be a great interpretative musical genius, it was an event. I had watched his face, his body, his fingers as he played, and marvelled at the exclusive dedication of himself to his cello. Short, almost completely bald, his small body was somehow indefinably enlarged by the significance of his head, by his arrogant impersonality and smouldering compactness of movement. Holding the cello between his knes, he would turn his head slightly away over his right shoulder and, meeting himself alone in some far place that lay beyond the mechanism of his instrument and the sure dexterity with which he touched it, he listened with unyielding curiosity to the music that issued from it. The sound structure that he builds, the austere discipline with which he builds it and the poignant beauty of tone that pervades it, are unique. He transcends his medium and, though you approach the experience of hearing him with all the functions that music brings into use, the experience itself remains independent of them. . . .

He was happy to find Thibaud and Bauer and, after a long glass of milk . . . his choice of refreshment from the fatigue of playing, he was anxious to play again. I have noticed with musical artists that a concert acts as a preliminary stimulus, and that granted the conditions, they can go on playing until dawn. Knowing that the only reason people are listening is because they desire it, and that the taste and musical knowledge of fellow-players enable them to give and take every phrase at full value, brings a pleasure to such spontaneous exercise of their gifts which is often lacking in professional performances. They decided on the Beethoven piano trio in D Major and proceeded to play it, Bauer at the piano, Thibaud violining and Casals playing his beloved instrument. The brilliant opening movement, the moving theme of the second, the vigor of the last, played by those three men, sing in my ears as I write. Casals, by now really aroused, followed the Beethoven trio with the sixth Bach suite, unaccompanied. The flawless organic growth of this work from the first note to the last was presented with all the conviction this artist could bring to it. After that no one could ask for more. Even for the house in Holland Street, the evening had been a good one.—From "Music at Midnight," by MURIEL DRAPER.

The "Pearl of Lakes"

The Herr Major had rightly described Punkaharju as the "Pearl of Lakes," for Switzerland itself could scarcely produce a more entrancing prospect. Imagine a long, low island, or rather a succession of islands forming one uninterrupted stretch of park and meadowland nearly six miles in length. So narrow is Punkaharju that in places a pebble can be thrown across it from one beach to another, while in other parts it widens into charming glades and valleys where ferns grow knee-deep and the grass is carpeted with wild flowers. From a distance the place presents almost the appearance of a viaduct, so steep are its cliffs, which arise abruptly to a height of a hundred feet from the blue waters of Lake Puruvesi. From the narrow ridge at the summit you may obtain one of the finest views in Finland, and realize by looking down the almost perpendicular slope on either side the quaint natural formation of the island, probably due to some convulsion of nature. For the top of Punkaharju is almost razor-like, and to this is due its name, which signifies, literally, "hog's back." The best time to visit this lovely spot is the fall of the year, for the forests are then fleeced with the bronze and golden tints . . . which relieve to a certain extent the monotonous vista of every shade of verdure that meets the eye in summer. The islands are, of course, thickly wooded (most places are in southern Finland), but the Finn has made the most of his opportunities, and cunningly-contrived alleys and avenues in the network of branches and greenery afford delightful glimpses of lake, forest, and field, and there are comfortable seats at short intervals where the wayfarer may contemplate the beauties of nature. Above all, should you visit this place in autumn, do not miss the sunset, for it is one of the sights of Finland.—HARRY DE WINDT, F.R.G.S., in "Finland As It Is."

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Anne of Cleves. From a Painting by Hans Wertinger. From the Gustav Dreyfus Collection

How the Water Comes Down at Lodore

> "How does the Water
> Come down at Lodore?"
> My little boy asked me
> Thus once on a time;
> And moreover he tasked me
> To tell him in rhyme.
> Anon at the word,
> There first came one daughter,
> And then came another,
> To second and third
> The request of their brother,
> And to hear how the Water
> Comes down at Lodore,
> With its rush and its roar,
> As many a time
> They had seen it before.
> So I told them in rhyme,
> For of rhymes I had store;
> And 'twas in my vocation
> For their recreation
> That so I should sing,
> Because I was Laureate
> To them and the King.
>
> From its sources which well
> In the Tarn on the fell;
> From its fountains
> In the mountains,
> Its rills and its gills,—
> Through moss and through brake
> It runs and it creeps
> For awhile till it sleeps
> In its own little Lake.
> And thence at departing,
> Awakening and starting,
> It runs through the reeds
> And away it proceeds
> Through meadow and glade,
> In sun and in shade,
> And through the wood-shelter,
> Among crags in its flurry,
> Helter-skelter,
> Hurry-skurry.
> Here it comes sparkling,
> And there it lies darkling;
> Now smoking and frothing
> Its tumult and wrath in,
> Till, in this rapid race
> On which it is bent,
> It reaches the place
> Of its steep descent.
> The Cataract strong . .
>
> Collecting, projecting,
> Receding and speeding,
> And shocking and rocking,
> And darting and parting,
> And threading and spreading,
> And whizzing and hissing,
> And dipping and skipping,
> And hitting and splitting,
> And shining and twining,
> And rattling and battling,
> And shaking and quaking,
> And pouring and roaring,
> And waving and raving,
> And tossing and crossing,
> And flowing and going. . . .
> And glittering and frittering,
> And gathering and feathering,
> And whitening and brightening,
> And quivering and shivering,
> And hurrying and skurrying,
> And thundering and floundering;
>
> Dividing and gliding and sliding,
> And falling and brawling and sprawling,
> And driving and riving and striving,
> And sprinkling and twinkling and wrinkling,
> And sounding and bounding and rounding,
> Aud bubbling and troubling and doubling,
> And grumbling and rumbling and tumbling,
> And clattering and battering and shattering;
>
> Retreating and beating and meeting and sheeting,
> Delaying and straying and playing and spraying,
> Advancing and prancing and glancing and dancing,
> Recoiling, turmoiling and toiling and boiling,
> And gleaming and streaming and steaming and beaming,
> And rushing and flushing and brushing and gushing,
> And flapping and rapping and clapping and slapping,
> And curling and whirling and purling and twirling,
> And thumping and plumping and bumping and jumping,
> And dashing and flashing and splashing and clashing;
> And so never ending, but always descending,
> Sounds and motions for ever and ever are blending,
> All at once and all o'er, with a mighty uproar;
> And this way the Water Comes Down At Lodore.

—ROBERT SOUTHEY, "Poems."

"METHINKS she hath a queenly manner withal," wrote one of Anne of Cleves. Though she was queen but for a few short months, it is a regal lady who looks at you. It is a face more lovely of expression than of feature, more like "the silver moon" in its pure pale beauty than "the golden sun" to which she was compared. No woman this for King Henry! It is too delicately sweet a countenance, with its lily-look of humility and grace. None of the wild-rose prettiness of Boleyn is here, nor the stately dignity of Catherine of Aragon, nor the fair loveliness of Jane Seymour. It is "an assumed and resolute countenance," as her chronicler puts it, that shines out from between the jeweled headdress, whose richness shows up well the simplicity of her looks. No great gifts had Anne of Cleves save diligence with her needle, she was not musical nor had she the gift of tongues. She had "lowliness and gentleness, and a queenly manner withal."

Henry VIII showed his misjudgment in rejecting her from being queen, but England's people made no such mistake. To them she was ever beloved; "one of the most sweet, gracious and humane queens they have had." This was great praise from a people who had known many queens, and were not given to praise. They did not compare her, as the courtiers had done, to the sun and moon, but gave their affection to her instead, which was of more value. She showed her love of them by remaining among them, and becoming as English as they. She pleased them, as she pleased herself and even the fickle King, by her friendship with his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. In all ways she was treated with honor. Well might the writer say of her: "It pleased his Highness to mislike her Grace; but to me she always appeared a brave lady."

Mantillas and Capes

In the most spacious of the Madrid thoroughfares, with chairs under the trees, I sat to watch the holiday panorama unroll itself. They say that the mantilla is vanishing, but on this sunny day seven out of ten of the girls and women who filed past, laughing in the sunshine, had donned the mantilla. How gracefully they carried these head-dresses of black lace which fell in folds to the hem of their gowns. Since feminine heads are bobbed in Spain as elsewhere, I wondered how it was possible to fix the immense combs from which the mantilla depended. I was informed that it is necessary to build up a structure of smaller combs to hold the gargantuan comb in place. However this may be—and this is a mystery of Spain on which I speak with no authority—the effect was truly elegant. Why, . . . do Spanish girls, who are so exquisite in their mantillas, ape the Parisian mode and wear the Parisian cloche hat? How wonderfully, when they are not trying to be in the fashion, do they appreciate the artistic use of black! Generally their robes were black, as their mantillas were black, though they might put a flower in their hair and sometimes wore colored shawls. As for the capes and cloaks that figure so darkly in romance, there are still men who wear them. I understand that a Society of Lovers of the Cape has been formed, and is still flourishing. Its object is to preserve the cape. Let us wish it success! —SISLEY HUDDLESTON, in "Europe in Zigzags."

Right Enthusiasm

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRUE enthusiasm is rarely discerned, much less appreciated, for what it really is. In spite of the fact that the great reformers and benefactors of the human race were aglow with enthusiasm for the ideals of Truth and of goodness to which their hearts and their lives were wedded, the tendency of the cold, calculating skepticism of doubt and unbelief is to view with misgiving, and possibly with suspicion, anyone who is fired with enthusiasm for a righteous and holy purpose.

The flames that kindle in the human heart depend upon the thoughts that light them. If kindled by thoughts of worldly ambition, prejudice, envy, jealousy, and hate, then the fires are self-consuming; but if it is the spirit of God, the spirit of divine Love, that quickens, then spiritual inspiration will light the fires of the Holy Ghost. These fires reveal the inviolate nature of the beauty and purity of man's eternal spiritual selfhood as the reflection of God. This understanding of the glorious fact that God has created man in His image generates the desire in men to manifest perfection.

The mistake of the ages has been to see beautiful qualities, such as enthusiasm, love, and liberty, as existing apart from their divine Principle. They thus tend to become merely instruments or means of the so-called human will. In its human abandon, enthusiasm may thus become a mere synonym for one of the many expressions of aggressive human personality.

God is the power behind the enthusiasm of the true reformer. "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up," said the Psalmist. The enthusiasm of Jesus was inseparable from his great love of God; and when we see and feel God's claim on our devotion, as he saw and felt it, we shall partake of his inspiration and enthusiasm. As we learn the joy of working unselfishly and alone with God, the selfish and personal elements gradually fade out. The sacrifice of unworthy aims and desires on the altar of an unselfed devotion to the one Mind is the secret of the enthusiasm with which Christian Science is inspiring Christianity today, causing it to bring forth, as of old, "the fruit of the Spirit."

Christian Science is described by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, as "not only the acme of Science but the crown of Christianity" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 252); and in the next paragraph she writes, "It spiritualizes religion and restores its lost element, namely, healing the sick."

Christian Science has restored to Christianity its lost element of healing by revealing the fundamental spiritual fact that health is inseparable from true holiness, holiness which consists in the perception and demonstration of the allness and oneness of God. The only real enthusiasm is therefore the Christ-spirit, the spirit which gladly sacrifices the cold, hard, and unreceptive sense of fear and belief in personal goodness for the gentleness, warmth, and inspiration inseparable from a perception of the allness and perfection of God.

The enthusiasm that warms and heals is the rational and scientific optimism born of divine Science, whereof Mrs. Eddy speaks in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 503) when she writes, "Divine Science, the Word of God, saith to the darkness upon the face of error, 'God is All-in-all,' and the light of ever-present Love illumines the universe." The perception of this glorious fact enables the student of Christian Science, as a little child, to keep a true sense of spontaneity, freedom, and joy, always listening for and hearing his Father's voice. Instead of fearing that he may lose his hold on the beauty of the spiritual universe, which he has glimpsed through Christian Science, he is grateful to find that God holds man forever in the light of His ever-presence; and this understanding enables him joyously and gratefully to prove the truth of Jesus' words, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

Portrait

> "American Business Magnate" was the way
> The catalogue recorded it. One saw
> At first swift glance the line that marked the jaw
> Clean-cut and strong—the hair quite smoothly gray—
> The shoulders square, erect, scorning to yield
> To the aggressive years—pushing emprise.
> Yet something in the splendid, deep-set eyes
> And in the tension of the hands revealed
> The shy, small boy that once he was: whose smile
> Still trembled hesitant—whose dreams still glowed
> Like wistful stars above a dusky road,
> Imperishable in their beauty!—while
> He crowned his wealth, his power and his success.
> By alchemy of human kindliness.

CATHERINE PARMENTER.

The High Sailer

August is the month of the high sailing hawks. The hen-hawk is the most noticeable. He likes the haze and calm of these long, warm days. He is a bird of leisure, and seems always at his ease. How beautiful and majestic are his movements! So self-poised and easy, such an entire absence of haste, such a magnificent amplitude of circles and spirals, such a haughty, imperial grace, and, occasionally, such daring aerial evolutions!

With slow, leisurely movements, rarely vibrating his pinions, he mounts and mounts in an ascending spiral till he appears a mere speck against the summer sky; then, if the mood seizes him, with wings half-closed, like a bent bow, he will cleave the air almost perpendicularly, as if intent on dashing himself to pieces against the earth; but on nearing the ground, he suddenly mounts again on broad, expanded wing, as if rebounding upon the air, and sails leisurely away. It is the sublimest feat of the season. One holds his breath till he sees him rise again.

If inclined to a more gradual and less precipitous descent, he fixes his eye on some distant point in the earth beneath him, and thither bends his course. He is still almost meteoric in his speed and boldness. You see his path down the heavens, straight as a line; if near, you hear the rush of his wings; his shadow hurtles across the fields, and in an instant you see him quietly perched upon some low tree or decayed stub in a swamp or meadow.

When the south wind blows, it is a study to see three or more of these air-kings at the head of the valley far up toward the mountain, balancing and oscillating against a strong current; now quite stationary, except a slight tremulous motion like the poise of a rope-dancer, then rising and falling in long undulations, and seeming to resign themselves passively to the wind; or, again, sailing high and level far above the mountain's peak, no bluster and haste, but, as stated, occasionally a terrible earnestness and speed. . . .

His flight is a perfect picture of repose in motion. It strikes the eye as more surprising than the flight of the pigeon and swallow even, in that the effort put forth is so uniform and delicate as to escape observation, giving to the movement an air of buoyancy and perpetuity, the effluence of power rather than the conscious application of it.

The calmness and dignity of this hawk, when attacked by crows and the king-bird, are well worthy of him. He seldom deigns to notice his noisy and furious antagonists, but deliberately wheels about in that aerial spiral, and mounts and mounts till his pursuers grow dizzy and return to earth again. It is quite original, this mode of getting rid of an unworthy opponent, rising to heights where the braggart is bewildered and dazed and loses his reckoning! I am not sure but it is worthy of imitation. —JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Wake-Robin."

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STOCKS MOVE FORWARD IN LATE MARKET

Trading Becomes Brisk and Prices Soar—Covering by Short Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—The bear forces again trod on each others' toes in today's stock market, and for the third successive day became disorganized and sent stocks sharply higher as they withdrew their short positions.

With some 180 stocks lending "flat," indicating that the borrowing demand is so great that borrowers are willing to forgo interest on the funds deposited with lenders, the bear faction appears to have attracted what is perhaps an unprecedented following. Some brokers estimate that the short interest amounts to between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 shares.

While many observers insist that these estimates are too high, the feeling that some unexpected piece of good news might create a sudden demand for some 4,000,000 shares to cover short contracts has definitely impaired bearish courage. Some professional traders have begun to try for a quick turn on the upside, although there has been little or no inclination to organize any new bull campaign.

Rails were sold in expectation of poor July earnings reports.

Trading deserted the bear cause right and left as the session progressed, and by late afternoon the bear retreat came close to a rout, when U. S. Steel sold up 4 points, and such issues as Westinghouse Electric, Vanadium, Case, Columbian Carbon and Allied Chemical shot up about 5 to 10 points or more.

General Electric, American Can, American Telephone and Public Service of New Jersey gained 3 to more than 4 points.

Radio sold up about 2 points, in transactions of 5000 and 10,000 shares, as rumor had it that the report for the first half year would appear in a day or so, making a little better showing than expected.

Morning losses of 1 to 5 points were almost completely erased. The market closed strong. Total sales aggregated 1,650,000 shares.

Extensive rainfall, apparently breaking the drought over some of the most seriously affected areas, was one of the most bullish developments of the day. Such developments as unsatisfactory earnings reports and rumors or reductions in dividends appeared to have been pretty well discounted marketwise, although the coppers sagged somewhat in response to reports that both Kennecott and Anaconda may make further reductions.

Breaking of Drought

The International Paper & Power issues, which were acutely weak yesterday, firmed up after publication of the statement showing a June quarter deficit of $1,300,000 after dividends. It was learned at the offices of the company that the drought has not affected its hydroelectric properties.

Warner Bros. sold off 3 points after announcement of the issue of rights, then rallied. Chrysler was steady to firm, in response to its June quarter, showing the dividend practically earned, and cash position further strengthened.

The breaking of the drought, while causing some unsettlement in the grain markets, was regarded in banking circles as enhancing the prospects of business recovery, despite the damage already done.

One banker who was conspicuously optimistic in July, now describes prospects in somewhat less glowing terms, but says that August will make a better showing than July, and that improvement will be continued in September, but adds that betterment will come slowly.

The Business Week, which has also been optimistic for several weeks, states: "Sentiment in financial quarters continues to lag behind sentiment in commercial circles. Banking caution, not to say timidity, is retarding business. Too much importance is still being attached to figures on the ticker tape; stock prices rise and fall in a purely professional market."

The Annalist's preliminary index of business activity for July, as announced today, however, gave an indication of the extent of the decline. The index finally broke through the low levels of 1924, and recorded the lowest point since the 1921 depression.

Credit was about unchanged. The reduction of $59,000,000 in brokers' loans to the lowest level in three years gave a measure of the deflation that has been accomplished.

Call money was abundant, but held at 2½ per cent, perhaps reflecting the heavy payments to be made on Monday in connection with the Treasury bill offering.

Bond Trading Dull

The listed bond market was dull and narrowly irregular. Some realizing at the high prices recently established by railroad and utility bonds tended to offset gains by others in the group.

United States Governments continued on the downward trend which developed several days ago, with the recession very gradual. The New York Federal Reserve Bank has been buying governments the last 10 days to offset the gold exports. The increase in holding for the whole system was $30,113,000.

One of the lightest weeks of the year for financing closed with an $8,000,000 5-per cent bond offering by the Indianapolis Power & Light Company. Dearth of new offerings this week has confirmed expectations among bond houses that August would be an unusually light month for new financing.

Legal railroad and utility issues were dull and unimportant changes were the rule. Among the domestic issues the best demand developed for American Smelting & Refining 5s, which reached a new high for the year, Humble Oil & Refining 5½s and several railroad obligations. Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana 4½s, St. Paul & Duluth 4s and Grand Rapids & Indiana 4½s inactive issues reached new peaks.

A mild rally developed in Transcontinental Oil warrant 6½s, which advanced more than a point to a new year's high, apparently influenced by reports that 70 per cent of the shareholders of the company had approved the merger with Ohio Oil Company.

Warner Brothers convertible 6s continued to regain lost ground, and rose more than two points on the movement.

METROPOLITAN CHAIN STORES

Commenting on the recent passing of Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc., preferred dividend, E. W. Livingston, president, sent the following notice to preferred stockholders: "The dividend on your stock which would customarily be paid at this time has been passed to enable your company to conserve its cash. This dividend is cumulative and the management hopes to be in a position to resume payment in the near future."

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 15	Aug. 14
373¾	217⅝	1.60	Adams Ex	500	25	24½	25	24¼
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	2400	117⅞	109	117⅜	109
36	16	2½	Airway El	300	16½	16½	16½	..
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	400	1¾	1	1¼	1⅛
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	1900	9⅜	8	9½	7
25¼	18	..	Alleghany	1400	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	2600	258	247	256	248
68	48⅛	2	Allis-Chal	3000	53¼	50⅜	53¼	50½
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	200	6⅜	6	6	5¾
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	34⅞	34¼	34½	34
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	100	79	79	79	..
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	150	63⅛	63	63	..
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	200	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	16½
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	38400	127	117	124¾	117¼
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	200	45	45	45	45⅞
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	47⅞	47½	47½	46½
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	400	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	200	35	33⅝	35	34½
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	15100	68⅜	64	68	64⅜
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	20	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	14	14	14	14½
34⅞	17⅛	..	Am Hide pf	100	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	..
41⅞	31	3*	Am Ice	200	32⅛	32	32½	32⅛
55⅞	28⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	2300	33	32	32	32½
4	1⅜	..	Am La Fr	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
105	39	4	Am Loco	400	40½	40	40½	40
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	100	90½	90½	90½	..
14½	8½	..	Am Mach & Met	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
51½	29½	1½	Am Pow & Lt	700	29	28¾	28¾	29⅛
119¾	72	1§	Am Pw & Lt	500	79½	77	79½	78
88⅞	80	5	Am P & L pf st	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1300	25	24⅝	25	24¾
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	400	19	18⅜	19	18⅞
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	600	55⅞	52	55⅞	53
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	63⅜	62½	64⅜	..
54½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Bld	10	49½	49½	49½	..
103	103	6	*Am Smelt 2pf	400	101⅞	101	101	103⅜
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	4200	66½	63	66½	63⅝
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	136½	136½	136½	..
22½	6⅞	..	Am Solvents	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Sti Fnd	400	37½	46⅞	36⅞	36⅞
116	110½	7	Am Sti F pf	20	112¼	112¼	112¼	112
33⅛	18	3	Am Solv pf	400	18⅜	17¾	17⅜	18
55½	42½	2	Am Stores	100	42½	42½	42¼	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	7400	209⅞	204	209⅞	204½
124⅞	78⅛	1*	Am Wat W	5200	87½	83	87½	83
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	200	104½	104	104	..
44⅝	19⅜	..	Am Wool pf	400	27⅝	27½	27⅝	..
53¼	26½	1½	Anac Wire	100	29½	29½	29½	..
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	20600	46¾	44¾	46¾	45½
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	400	20¾	20	20	19¾
29¼	19⅜	2	Arch Dan	400	21	20	20	20⅝
8¼	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13¾	6	..	Arnold Cons	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparl	100	35	35	35	34½
242½	194	10	Atchison	1200	213	208	213	210⅝
175½	145	10	Atl Coast L	100	146	145	146	..
80⅜	49⅝	1	Atl G&WI	100	51½	51½	51½	51½
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	3500	37⅜	35⅜	37⅛	35⅜
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	300	29	28½	29	28½
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	75	75	75	75
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	1300	115	107¾	115	107
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	400	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	900	29½	28	29⅛	28
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	300	101¼	100⅜	101¼	101¼
110½	107	6½	*Bamber pf	20	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
20¾	13½	2	Barker Bros	200	13½	12½	12⅝	..
34	20½	2§	Barnsdall A	1300	23½	22¼	23½	22⅝
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	78½	78½	78½	78½
70⅛	49⅜	3	Beechnut	400	53¼	53	53	..
6⅜	2½	..	Belding H	400	3½	3½	3½	3¾
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	400	30⅞	29½	30⅞	30⅞
56⅛	31⅛	2	Best & Co	400	43¾	42½	43¾	..
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	6700	79¾	76¼	79¾	77
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	125½	125½	125½	..
69	20¼	3	Bohn Alum	100	31	31	31	..
90⅜	60¼	3	*Borden	1400	75¾	74½	75⅛	75½
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	400	29	28	29	28
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	19500	20⅝	19½	20½	20
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	500	14¼	14¼	14¼	15½
85	65	7	Brockway pf	10	65	65	65	..
78⅞	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	600	64⅜	64	64⅜	63¼
66¼	53	4	Bklyn-Qn pf	100	60	60	60	..
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	200	123	123	123	..
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	100	16	16	16	16
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	200	9¼	9¼	9	10⅜
31⅞	19⅜	..	Bucyrus	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	200	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
89⅜	71	..	Buff & Susq	40	89½	89½	89½	..
74	20¾	1.60	Bullard	400	24⅛	23	24⅛	23
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	300	27½	27	27½	27
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	200	32¼	31½	32¼	..
110	99	7	Bush T deb	20	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103
41¼	2¼	.50	Butte Cop	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
5¼	2	2	Butte & Sup	300	2	1⅞	2	2
112⅜	60½	..	Byers	3600	69¾	64¼	68⅛	65

—C—

2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	1
89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	500	54½	53½	54½	53¼
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	1600	14	13⅝	14	14
59⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	200	63⅛	63	63	63
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	8400	170¼	166⅛	170¼	165¾
52¼	47¾	..	Can Pac new wi	8900	42⅜	46⅞	42⅜	41⅞
362¾	150	6	Case Threshg	24800	176⅞	164¼	176½	164½
132	115	7	Case Th pf	50	123¼	123¼	123¼	124
79¾	53	3	*Caterpillar	500	53⅞	53	53⅞	54
60	9	..	Celotex	500	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13½
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	300	46½	46½	46½	46⅜
15⅞	9¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
67⅞	19⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	200	22¾	21⅞	22⅝	21⅝
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	1600	65	63⅞	65	64⅛
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
10⅝	2⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
47⅞	44⅛	..	Ches & Ohio	2800	46¾	45⅞	46¾	45¼
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	100	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	..
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	700	36	32⅜	36	34¼
22⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	400	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	200	21½	20⅞	21½	20⅝
125⅛	90	7	Chi RI	200	96	93	96	93
32½	18	..	Chick Cot O	700	19	18	18	..
43	24	3	Chrysler	5500	29	27	29	27¼
13½	5⅝	½	City Stores	900	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	6¼
20⅝	12⅛	..	Col Bearon Oil	100	14	14	14	..
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	200	175¼	173	175¼	..
35¼	14⅝	..	Collins & A	300	20	19⅝	20	20
92	73	7	Collins & A pf	100	85	85	85	..
77	26½	2	Colo Fel	1100	48	45⅛	47¾	45
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	3300	59½	57	59¼	57⅛
110	101¼	6	Col Gas pf A	300	109½	109½	109½	..
199	108	6*	Col Carbon	200	131¾	123¼	129½	122½
37⅞	15⅞	.28	Col Graph	15900	15½	14½	15½	15⅞
45⅝	22⅜	2	Com Cred	1100	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25
44⅜	21⅝	3	Com Cred A	100	35	35	35	35
87	80	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	100	81½	81½	81½	81½
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	34¼	33½	34¼	33½
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	3700	24½	23	24⅜	23¼
20¼	12⅜	60	Commwlth So	7000	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13⅛
104⅜	99	6	Comwlth pf	700	101¼	101	101¼	101¼
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	700	11	10¾	11	10⅞
1	⅛	..	Conley T st	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	100	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	..
28¼	8	2	Con Film pf	300	20	19⅝	20	..
136⅞	96⅜	4*	Con Gas	13200	103¾	102¾	103⅜	103¾
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103	103	103	102¾
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	1700	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	1600	15⅛	14½	14⅝	14¼
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	300	22¼	22¼	22¼	23
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	1600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	1600	70¼	69	69½	..
71⅜	50	2½	Cont Can	1800	54¾	52⅛	54½	52⅛
27⅜	15⅝	2	Cont Dia Fib	2000	16¼	16	16	16⅛
60	50	2.40	Cont Ins	100	56	56	56	55½
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	3800	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	20
111⅜	83⅛	3*	Corn Prod	1400	89⅜	86⅞	89⅜	87⅜
148	140	7	Corn Prod pf	100	146¾	146¼	146¾	..
33	15½	..	Coty	300	19½	19¼	19½	19⅝
35⅜	23½	2*	Cream of Wh	1300	30⅛	30	30⅛	..
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	12	11⅞	12	..
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	1100	49¾	49½	49¾	49⅛
93⅜	70½	5*	Crucible	400	73½	72½	72⅞	..
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	2½	2½	2½	..
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	600	14½	13¼	14¼	14
65⅜	40⅜	..	Cub Am S pf	400	39½	39	39	..
2⅛	¾	..	Cub Dom S	100	¾	¾	¾	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	39½
121⅜	114⅞	7	Curtis p pf	100	119	119	119	118¾
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	2500	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
19¾	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	700	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8⅛
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	58	58	58	..

—D—

43⅝	24⅜	..	Davison	100	26¾	25¼	26⅞	..
161	146	9	Del & Hud	600	161	154¾	161	..
125	110¼	6*	Del Lac&W	400	114	113¼	114	..
255¾	105⅜	8	Det Edison	1400	214¼	211	214¼	..
240	139	8	Diamond M	300	225	221	225	223
145¼	95¼	4*	Duponi	4900	112¾	106⅜	111¾	106½
121	114½	6	Duponi deb	100	119	118¾	119	..
105	97	8	Duplan S pf	100	105	105	105	105

—E—

255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	1300	207⅞	200	207⅞	200¼
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	500	22½	22½	22½	22⅜
62	38	..	Eitington pf	1000	40⅜	40	40	..
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	3400	72	67⅞	72	71¾
110¾	106¼	7	El Auto L pf	10	109	109	109	..
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Bond	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	6300	66	62⅜	66	62¾
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	109
100⅞	97¾	..	El P&L 6 pf	—	98½	98	98½	98
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	63¾	63½	63¾	64
50¾	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	45⅛
43⅝	10¼	4	Eureka Vac	900	10¼	9½	10	10¼
62½	50	4	Erie 2 pf	100	55	55	55	..
61¾	35⅛	..	Erie	1200	38	37	38	37
30¾	6½	2½§	Evans Auto L	100	8	8	8	..

—F—

50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	400	37½	36¼	37½	..
111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	20	110	109	109	110
98¾	91	6	*Fed L&T pf	50	95	95	95	..
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	500	8⅛	8	8	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	34	33½	34	34
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	200	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
89⅞	69⅞	6	*Firestone pf	100	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	..
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	200	55½	53	55	53
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50½	22	2	Follansbee B	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	3000	87	83	87	82¾
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	32	30½	32	30½
57⅜	16⅜	4	Fox A	4200	42⅞	41¼	42⅞	42
55⅛	37	4§	Freeport Tx	1200	42½	41	42½	41
95⅛	88½	6	Fuller pr pf	20	89	89	89	90

—G—

111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	100	83⅛	81⅜	83½	91⅞
71⅛	38⅝	5	Gen Asphalt	400	42¼	41	42¼	41½
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	200	14½	14½	14½	14¾
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	34½	34	34½	34
108¾	79	7	GenGn Cable pf	12	80	80	80	80
95⅜	60¼	1.60	GGen Eleo	20000	70½	66⅜	70½	66¾
117⅜	113⅜	.28	Gen Elec Sp	100	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	4000	53⅜	52¼	53⅜	52½
106½	77¼	6*	Gen G&E cv pf	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	..
18⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	500	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾
59⅜	40⅛	3§	Gen Mills	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅜
97¼	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	300	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅛
54¼	37½	3§	*Gen Motors	26000	44⅜	42⅜	44⅜	43½
44⅜	34½	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
52⅞	30¼	6a	Gen Pub Svc	200	34¾	32⅜	34¾	..
41⅝	24	4	Gen O Ad A	700	27½	27	27	..
51¼	29	..	Gen Theater	600	30½	29¼	30⅜	30
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	400	75	73¾	75	74
19⅜	11	..	Gen Realty	600	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
100	81	6	Gen Realty pf ww	200	81	80½	80½	81
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	1900	75	71⅝	75	72½
106⅞	58	5§	Gillette	4100	81¾	78⅛	81¾	80
20⅞	10¼	..	Gimbel Br	900	11	11	11	..
38	14⅝	2	Glidden	900	15¼	15	15¼	15
19	7⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1300	8½	7⅞	8⅜	8
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	1200	39¾	38⅞	39¾	38½
58½	21	..	Goodrich	600	22	21⅜	22	22
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	300	62½	59½	62½	59½
102¼	90	7	Goodyear lpf	200	95	94	95	95
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	100	6¼	5¾	6¼	6¼
59⅞	18	8	Granby	200	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	23
52	30	1	Grand Silver	200	38	37½	38	..

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 15	Aug. 14
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	200	15½	15	15½	15⅜
44	34¾	3	Grand Un pf	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	42
50⅜	31½	4	Granite City	1200	32	31½	31½	..
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	500	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	29⅞
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	300	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
34½	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	500	17	17	17	17¾
120	110⅜	7	Grt W Sug pf	3000	112¾	112	112	112
28	12¼	2	Grisby Gru	2200	14¾	13½	14¼	13⅝

—H—

C 38	26	1½	Hack Wt	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	800	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	15¼
86½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
98	85	7	Hamm Lpf	100	92	91	91	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	95⅛	95	95⅛	92¾
108¾	83½	4§	Hershey pf	100	101	101	101	..
108½	104¼	6	Hershey ppf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
41¼	26¼	2½§	Holland F	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	..
29	8½	1	Houdaille B	100	9¾	9¾	9⅞	10
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	7000	78¾	73⅝	78¼	74½
41⅞	25⅛	4§	Howe Sound	300	27	26⅝	26⅜	..
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	200	45¾	45	45¾	45
62⅜	23⅜	5	Hudson Mot	1100	30⅛	28⅝	30	28½
26⅝	12½	2§	Hupp Motors	800	12⅞	12½	12¾	13

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MARKET FOR LIVE STOCK IRREGULAR

Heavy Steers Slump and Recover—Hogs Advance Steadily

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Heavy steers slumped to new low levels early this week but recovered fully at the close, while light cattle continued to sell at a good advantage consistently, closing even with a week earlier.

Hogs moved up sharply, due mainly to decreased liquidation, the top going to $10.35, the highest price in two months. Fat lamb values worked mostly 25 cents higher during the week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Comparative scarcity and broad demand from all sources for yearling steers and heifers resulted in a firm market as the trade on light cuts of beef ruled active in the dressed market. On the other hand, heavy beef continued dull, putting a damper on the heavy steer market. High-priced cows were not wanted, as packers preferred the low-priced steers instead, so good beef cows took a 25-cent downturn. Common and cuttery cows were active and finished mostly 25 cents higher. Vealers averaged steady for the period and bulls gained a little.

Weighty steers topped at $10.25, but few of value to bring more than $9.75 were offered, the bulk turning at $8 to $9 at the low time. Yearlings reached $11 and most sales were consummated at $9 to $10.50. Yearling heifers hit $10.75. Vealers made an extreme crest at $13.

The swine market advanced each day until 50 to 60 cents was added to last week's price list. Shorter receipts and broad demand from all sources led to the higher levels. The bulk of the 170 to 230-pound weights brought $10.10 to $10.25 at the close, with 240 to 310-pound averages at $9.75 to $10.10. The majority of the 300 to 425-pound sows turned at $8.35 to $8.75, with a few lightweights at $9.

Late in the week, range lambs bulked at $9.25, and native ewe and wether lambs sold mainly at $9.25 to $9.50 on local packer account, and $9.50 upward to $9.85 on shipper account, the latter figure being 35 cents above a week ago. Bucks sold at $8 to $8.75, and most native-throughout lambs at $5.50 to $6, with a few at $6.25 and better. But ewes brought $3 to $4, according to weight and quality.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate..	3%	2½%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35¼c	35⅝c
Bar silver in London	16⅞d	16⅞d
Bar gold in London	85 s	85 s

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$69,000,000	$950,000,000
Year ago today	79,000,000	1,465,000,000
Balances	32,000,000	124,000,000
Year ago today	26,000,000	184,000,000
F. R. bank credit	28,753,587	122,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2⅛
6 months	2⅜@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5½
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	6
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	2½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅞	$4.8665
Cables	$4.87⅛	4.87⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¼	.0393⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1398	.1398	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0523⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2388½	.2389	.2381
Austria—schill'f	.1414¼	.1414¼	.1407
Czech'slo—crown	.0296¾	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2681¾	.2682	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4029½	.4030½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1755	.1755	.1749
Norway—krone	.2681½	.2681½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123½	.1123½	.1122
Portgal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.1078	.1084	.193
Sweden—krona	.2687½	.2687¾	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1945½	.1945½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¾	.0177¾	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.3237½	.3237½	
Shanghai—tael	.3887½	.3887½	*
India—rupee	.3613	.3613	.3650
Japan—yen	.4943	.4943	.4984
Phil-Islnd—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5631	.5631	.5678
	South American		
Argentina—peso	.3659	.3659	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1023	.1023	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.12125
Columbia—peso	.9673	.9673	.9737
Peru—pound	.3700	.3700	.40
Ururguay—peso	.8325	.8325	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	1.00 3-32	1.00 3-32	1.00

*Par unsettled

HAZELTINE CORP. PROFIT

Hazeltine Corporation, and wholly owned subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30 profit of $344,262 after expenses, depreciation, legal fees, federal taxes, etc., but before providing for amortization of patents. After amortization of patents amounting to $136,740 net was $207,522. Stock is 175,00 no-par shares.

BUSINESS TAKES UPWARD TURN

NEW YORK—Business took an upward turn during the current week, the business index moving up to 87.4 per cent, compared with 86.5 last week and 113.7 per cent in the corresponding week last year, the Business Week reports. While productive activity is lower, the decline has been less steep, the publication adds.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORP

PITTSBURGH—Superior Steel Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $182,359 after depreciation, interest, taxes, etc., contrasting with net of $181,377, or $1.58 a share on 115,000 shares, in the first half of 1929.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT OUTLOOK

Output of newsprint by Canadian mills in July totaled 216,976 tons. A decrease of 12,067 tons for 229,045 produced in July last year, but an increase of 3344 tons over the 213,634 for June this year.

BRITISH CELANESE WEAK

LONDON—The London stock market was featured by the weakness in British Celanese.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¾	99¾
Albany PWP 6s '48	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '44	99⅜	99⅜
Alleghany 5s '49	95¼	95¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104½	103¾
Am For Pow 5s	88⅞	88¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106¼	106¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97¾	97¾
Am Metals 5½s	96½	96½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅞	102⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	161	160½
Am T&T 5s '65	106½	106⅜
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96¾	96¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	93	92⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	92¾	92⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97	96⅞
Atch T&SF 4s T S I '58	96⅜	96⅜
B&O 1st 4s '48	95⅞	95⅞
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	95	95
B&O 4½s cv	101⅛	101⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109⅛	109⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	304¾	304¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	99
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	116⅞	116⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	94	93⅞
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	103	102⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98⅞	98⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	98½
Can Nat Fy 4¾s '68	98⅜	98⅜
Can North 4½s	100¾	100¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	117¾	117¾
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¼	89⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104⅛	103⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	103⅝	103½
Can SS Ltd 7s '42	86	86
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95⅝	95⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	105
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	48	47½
Chi B & Q 4½s '7	101½	101½
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	95½	95½
Chi M StP&Pas 5s '75	84½	84½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101⅜	100⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	96⅞	96⅞
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	97¼	97¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91¼	91¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	105	105
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101¼	100½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101	101
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	73¼	73¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅝	94½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99⅝	99½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Container Corp 6s '46	93½	93½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100½	100½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	17½	17½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66	66
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94⅝	94½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96½	96½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93⅞	93⅞
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	106	106
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	80¼	80
Erie 5s '67	92½	92½
Erie gen '75s	92	92
Erie gen Rlv 6s '57	82⅜	82⅜
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	63	62¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	45	45
Gen Baking 5½s	97¼	97¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅜	103
Gen Inv 5s	87½	87
Gen Theater 6s	93	93
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	89¾	89¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111⅝	111⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	91⅜	98⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	81¼	81¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅞	102⅞
Ind Limestone 6s '46	76Z	76⅝
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101	101
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100	100
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66½	66½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	84½	84½
Int Paper 6s '55	87½	87½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72	72
Int Tel & Tel 5s	98	97⅞
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105½	105½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102¼	102¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	93	93
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	83
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	91¾	91¾
Louis Ark 5s	82½	82⅜
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
Manhat Ry cons 4s '90	48⅝	48⅝
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102½	102½
McCrory 5½s '41	97½	97½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¾	101¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88½	88½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79½	79¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	101¼	101⅛
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108	108
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100	100
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	97¾	97¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84¾	84¼
Morris & Essex 5s	108	108
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	98⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	89⅜	89⅜
N O T & M 5s B '54	98¼	98¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅜	100
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106⅜	106¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	98½	98½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101⅞	101¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '32	102¾	102⅝
NY NH & H deb 4s '57	79½	79½
NY NH & H 4½s '67	95¼	95¼
NY NH & H clt 6s '40	106	106
NY NH & H cv 6s '48	122⅞	122⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¾	101⅝
NY Trp rfg 6s '41	107	107
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100¼	100⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68½	68
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅜	113⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	64¾	64¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93⅜	93⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅝	103½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Penn RR con 4s '48	97	97
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅛	98
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅜	101⅜
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅞	109¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104½	104½
Pere Marquette 4½s	100⅜	100⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96½	95¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	81½	81½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	97	96½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	93¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86¾	86¾
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101	101
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99	98¾
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95½	95½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	99	98¾
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	102½	102½
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	103½	103½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	93
StL & SF 5s B '50	103½	103½
StL SW con 4s '32	99¾	99¾
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	98¾	98½
StP Union Depot 6½s '72	119¾	119¾
Seabd AL con 6s '45	51	51
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96⅛	96⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Shell Union 5s '47	98	97½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	99¾	99¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102¼	102
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	73	72¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101⅜	101⅜
South P Paper Mfg 5s '41	103½	103½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104¾	104¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95⅝	95⅝
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100	100
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	89
So Ry con 5s '94	110¾	110¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	116⅛	116⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	124	123⅞
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105¾
Stand Milling 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80	79½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	104	104
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100½	100½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28¾	28¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	110¼	109¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97½	97½
US Rubber 5s '47	82⅝	82½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96¼	96¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	84½	84½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	89¼	89¼
Va Ry 5s '62	107¼	107¼
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅜	100⅜
Warner Bros Pict 6s	92½	91½
Western Maryland 4s '52	86¼	86¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100⅜	100¼
Western Un col 5s '38	102⅞	102⅞
Western Un 5s '60	101⅝	101
Wheling Steel 5½s '48	102¾	102¾
White Sew Mach 6s '40	52	50
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103½	103½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug 15	Aug 14
3½s '47	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.28
1st 4¼s '47	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.30	103.00
US 4s '54	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&L 5s '53	85⅞	85⅞
Akershus 5s '63	94⅜	94⅜
Antioquia 7s A '45	79	79
Argentine 5½s '62	102¼	102¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅜	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅜	99⅜
Australia 4½s '57	79¼	79¼
Australia 5s '55	88½	88½
Australia 5s '57	88¼	87⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¾	104¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95⅛	95⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95⅞	95¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104¼	104
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115¼	115¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110	109¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109¼
Berlin 6s '58	88½	88½
Berlin 6½s '50	97	97
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90½	90¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91	90½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	70½	70
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88½	88
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	77	76⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¼	100
Brisbane 5s '57	82	82
Brisbane 5s '58	81¼	81
Budapest (City) 6s '62	78	78
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84⅞	84⅝
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81¼	81¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91	91
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96¾	96¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99	99
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91¼	91
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	82	82
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	75⅞	75⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93½	93½
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	70	70
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Duke Power 6s '66	105½	105½
Dutch El 6s '47	102½	102½
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅝
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¾	119½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅝	124⅝
German 7s '49	106	105¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83	82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¾	82½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	93½	93½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	94¼	94¼
Graz 8s '54	101½	101¼
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102	101¾
Helsingfors 6½s	93¼	93¼
Irish Fre State 5s '60	100½	100½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95¼	95¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅜	98⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¼	94¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92⅜	92¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	85½	85½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¾	10053¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90¼	90¼
New South Wales 5s '57	84	84
New South Wales 5s '58	83½	83½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅝	105⅝
North German Lloyd 6s '47	91¼	91¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¼	100⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅞	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	-04½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅞	104½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾	90¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	95¾	95¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	94½	94
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105⅞	105¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	77	77
Peru 7s '59	92⅜	92⅜
Poland 6s '40	75½	75½
oland 7s '47	84	84
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103½	103½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Quensland (State) 7s '41	104	104
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89⅞	89⅞
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96⅜	96⅜
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	70	69¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	66	66
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	76½	76½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89⅛	91⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97	96½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¾	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86	85¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	83	83
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	72¼	72¼
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104¾	104¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99⅞	99¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¾	91½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89¼	89¼
Trondhiem 5½s '57	98½	98
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	83½	88½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97½	97½

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amer & Gen Sec 6% pf	43½	..
do A	15	..
do B	3¼	..
Amer-Can Util Corp	8	10
do pt pf	33	35
Amer Insuranstocks un	13	15½
Amer Founders Corp	10½	11½
do 6% 1st pf	44¼	48¼
do 6% 2nd pf	25	..
do 7% 1st pf	50	52¾
do conv pf	88½	..
do war	1	..
do war	½	..
Basic Industry Shares	7⅜	8⅜
British Type Inv	9⅜	10¾
Century Shares	4½	4⅝
Chain Store Inv Corp	3	..
do pf	70	..
Chain & Gen Eq 6½% pf	60	67
Chartered Investors	21	24
do pf	73	80
Colonial Invest Corp	23¼	24¼
Community Shares A	9	..
do B	9	..
Continental Securities	40	50
Cont Metropolitan	3	7
Corporate Capital unit	17¼	19¼
Corporate Trust	7⅛	7⅞
Crum & Foster Insur B	57	60
do 7% pf	100	103
Crum & Foster Inc B	57	60
do 8% pf	105	..
Deposited Bk Shrs. N Y	10⅝	11¼
do B 1	9⅜	10¼
Diversified Tr Shares A	21⅝	22⅜
do B	18⅜	19⅛
do C	7⅜	7⅞
Equitable Inv units	16	20
Equity Invest	22	..
First Amer Corp	9⅛	9⅝
Federated Capital	14	15
Fixed Trust Shares A	18⅝	18⅝
do B	16¼	..
General Equity Corp A	6	7
Granger Trading Corp	19	..
Guardian Inv (Conn)	20	23
Guar Inv pf	20	24
do pf w w	22	26
Guard Pub Ut Inv w w	24	28
Guardian Rail Shares pf	24	28
Gude Winmill Trad Co	35	45
Incorporated Investors	47½	50
Insull Inv	57⅞	60⅞
Int Sec Co Am 6½% pf	93	..
do 6% cum pf	89¼	89¼
do A	40	..
do B	10	..
Inv Tr Assoc	16½	16½
Invest Trust of N Y	9¼	10¼
Investment Fund of N J	7	8
Inv Tr of N A	14⅛	14⅝
do units	27	28¼
Investors Truste Sh	15	17
Jackson & C Sec 6% pf	97	100
do Assoc	48½	51⅛
Joint Investors A	30	..
do conv pf	100	106
Leaders of Industry A	10	10¾
Manh Dearb	29	31
Major Corp Shares	6⅞	7½
Massachusetts Invest	40¼	42⅞
Mohawk Invest	54¾	57¾
Mutual Management	2	2¾
No & So Am B	1	3
Nation-Wide Sec B	8⅛	8⅞
North Am Trust Shares	7½	8
Northern Securities	128	132
Old Colony Tr Assoc	40	43
Oil Shares Units	46½	51
Power & Light Secur	50	52
Power & Light Secur	50	52
Power & Rail Tr Shares	11¾	12¾
Public Serv Tr Shares	8⅝	9⅜
Research Investments	23	..
Seconod Int Sec A	22	..
do 6% pf	43¾	..
do B	6	..
Secur Corp Gen 7% pf	103	106
Shawmut Bank Invest	20	22
Spencer Trask Fund	32½	34½
Stand Am Invest Shares	8⅝	9⅛
Stand Collat Trust	11¾	12¾
Stand Inv 5½s% pf w w	75	85
Stand Oil Trust Shares	9⅜	10⅝
S W Straus Inv units	50	54
Syndicate Shares	8¼	9¼
Super-Corp of Amer A	8⅝	9⅛
do B	8⅛	8⅝
Trust Shares of Amer	7½	8
Trust Std Oil Shares A	8⅝	..
do B	9¼	10
Twentieth Century Shrs	7¾	8¼
United Capital units	30	..
U S & Brit Inter B	4	..
do A	15	..
do $3 pf	43½	..
U S Elec Lt & Pwr A	35¼	37¼
do B	9⅜	9⅞
U S Shares A 1	10⅞	12
do C 1	21⅞	..
do C 3	16	17¾
Wedgwood Invest	6	..
do pf	70	80

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Stand Inv 5s '37 ex w	87	90

MID-CONTINENT PETROLEUM

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $1,683,779 after surrendered and abandoned leaseholds, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equal to 91 cents a share on 1,857,912 no-par capital shares, compared with $1,013,280 or 54 cents a share in the preceding quarter. In the June quarter of 1929 profit was $3,866,407 after interest, amortization, abandoned and surrendered leaseholds, but before depreciation, depletion and federal taxes.

INVESTMENT CO. OF AMERICA

Investment Company of America reports for the six months ended June 30, net profit of $685,403 after interest and federal taxes, equal after 7 per cent preferred dividends to $3.45 a share on 137,827 no-par common shares compared with $1,036,082 or $7.45 a share on 111,100 common shares in the first half of 1929.

OHIO-TRANSCONTINENTAL OIL

CLEVELAND — Stockholders of Ohio Oil Company at a special meeting ratified terms for acquisition of Transcontinental Oil Company.

CANADA'S WHEAT STOCKS

Stocks of wheat in Canada on July 31 were 111,692,519 bushels, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

JULY SALES OF CHAIN STORES ARE DECREASED

Forty-Eight Leading Systems Report 5.8 Per Cent Reduction

Effects of the current business recession were plainly evident in the results of chain store companies in July.

Forty-eight of the leading systems reported sales of $221,829,686, a decrease of $13,665,491 or 5.8 per cent July, 1930.

For the first seven months of this year their sales were $1,607,180,941, an increase of $25,747,500 or 1.6 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year.

It is obvious, however, that retail merchandising of the chain store type shows less contraction from a year ago than a great many lines of business. This is certainly true with respect to department stores, for 519 such enterprises showed a 9 per cent composite drop in July and 5 per cent drop in the first seven months.

The slump in commodity prices, of course, has played an important part in the decline in dollar volume, and may have caused some slight postponement of buying. President M. H. Karker of the Jewel Tea Company states that about half of the decline in his company's sales has been due to lower commodity prices and a half to loss of physical volume.

Of the large mail order houses (which are now chain retailers also) Sears Roebuck reported a 14.9 per cent drop in July, and Montgomery Ward a decline of 5.7 per cent. National Bellas Hess, which is undergoing reorganization, reported a decline of 26.2 per cent

Household Arts and Crafts

A Screen by an Amateur

THE writer wanted a screen, not a makeshift or merely an object of utility, but one which was decorative and would supply a background for a certain group of furniture. Such screens are expensive if bought, and, therefore, it was decided to concoct one at home.

For its frame was chosen an old-fashioned clothes horse in two sections. These were more attractively proportioned than the folds of the usual screen frame, for each fold measured in width 32½ inches, and in height 46½ inches.

The Taut Canvas Covering

For a covering, cotton canvas such as that used for making tents, was bought for 75 cents a yard. Only two yards were needed, as it was about 90 inches wide. The writer tore the two-yard strip into two one-yard strips, wrapping the width of it around the length of the screen frame. It lacked about two inches of entirely covering the frame, but there were strips off either piece of canvas where it extended out beyond each side of the frame at the back (for though the front part had to be extended entirely around the side posts to the inner edge, the back had to reach only to the edge and turn in about one-fourth inch). By laying the canvas over the top of the screen frame and letting it fall down to the floor, this was easily figured out and the extra strips were torn off and stitched across the end of each canvas one-yard strip. This stitching came so near the floor at the back of the screen sections that it was hardly noticeable when the screen was finished, but to hide it entirely an ornamental braid was sewn across the joining.

The covering of the frame is a very interesting task and not a difficult one if done carefully. The secret lies in stretching the canvas on very tightly and not pulling it too far in any direction, but keeping the line of the goods straight and true. With someone to help it is easier, as one can pull the canvas while the other drives the tacks, but one person can do it, if necessary. Use tiny carpet or upholsterer's tacks and place them about 1½ inches apart.

The writer found the following a good method. She placed one section of the screen on the kitchen table; this, of course, allowed the other section to hang free. She started at one corner of the screen, tacking the canvas onto the lower rail a short way and alternated the driving of the tacks in either direction. This enabled her to keep the goods from pulling or wrinkling better than if she went too far along either edge, neglecting the other.

When the front was smoothly covered on this section, the screen was turned over and the canvas pulled very tightly. A few tacks were placed across the top rail but not at that time driven more than halfway in, for future adjustment might prove necessary. The back strip was just turned in at the edge about a quarter of an inch down both sides and across the lower rail. The other section was, of course, treated in the same manner. It is perhaps better to err a little on the side of having the canvas too tight than too loose. On the other hand, the shellac shrinks it somewhat.

Flat Paint and Decoration

After the covering was done, the entire screen was given a good coat of white shellac, which had been made fairly thin. This was put on as smoothly and evenly as possible. Next, an even coat of flat black paint was added. The first coat was allowed to dry overnight and then a second coat of flat black was given.

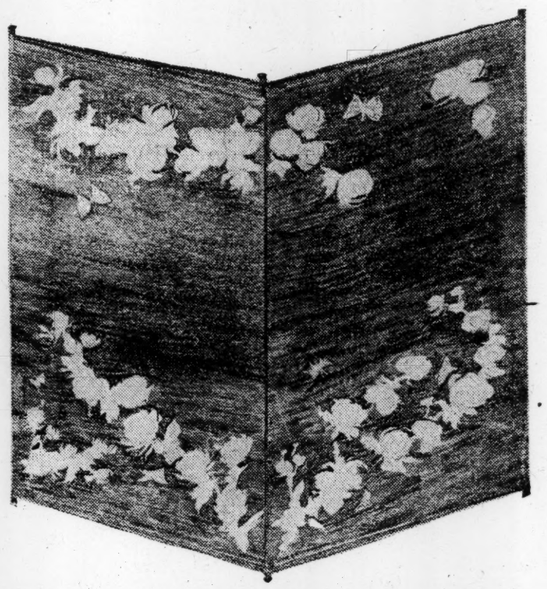
The writer happened to see one day while shopping a very lovely chrysanthemum pattern on a paper tablecloth.

She bought the cloth and cut the pattern out just as it was, but before pasting it onto the screen over the flat black paint, she cut off the flowers individually and arranged them in a design which pleased her.

When the front of each section was finished in this fashion, the backs were considered. Several butterflies of differing sizes were pasted upon it and a braid matching the one previously mentioned was tacked around the edge of the back panels, over the line of nails. A few butterflies were placed on the front sections also, one or two apparently just about to alight on a flower, making a very pleasing effect.

The last step was to give the screen one final coat of shellac, after which the flowers appeared to have been painted on. The cost of this very satisfactory and rather unusual product of amateur labor was $7.

Any special information needed about paints is willingly given by art and paint stores.



A Screen Made on an Old-Fashioned Clothes Horse by Stretching Taut Upon It Cotton Canvas Which Is Painted, Decorated With Paper Flowers and Shellacked.

Slip Covers—In Six Steps

IF ONE can sew well enough to make a plain cotton dress for a child, then one can make a cotton dress for a chair—a slip cover. As in dressmaking, the first thing to do is to measure accurately.

First, begin to measure by allowing the tip of the tape measure to touch the floor at the center-back of the chair to be covered; then carry the tape measure up over the back and down to the seat, removing any cushions. Continue to measure over the seat and down to the floor at the center-front of chair. Note the number of yards required and add seven inches extra for "tuck-in" and hems. The "tuck-in" is usually four inches and tucks in between the crevice where the seat of the chair and the back come together.

Second: The next measurement is taken for the arm-sides of the chair. Allow the tip of the tape measure to touch the floor at the center of the arm-side of the chair; carry the measure over the arm and down to the seat. Note the number of yards and add 5 inches to it. Then double that measurement and one has the measure for the two arm-sides. For the ordinary armchair this completes the measuring.

Third: Just as in dressmaking, the next thing is the fitting, and scissors and pins are needed. There are several ways that one may begin to fit a slip cover, depending upon whether one is going to "pipe," bind, or make the seams "stand out." The standing-out seam is the quickest way. It looks well, and the beginner will not find it as complicated as piping or as binding the seams. Start at the top of the back, lay the material on the front side of the back, have the material wrong side out and have the pattern, flowers, birds, or whatever the design is, well centered and right-side-up. Then begin to pin the material to the upholstery at the top of the chair back, smooth it down evenly, pinning it in place. Push the tuck-in where it belongs between the back of the chair and the seat. Do not cut it, but carry the material over the seat and down to the floor in front. Now cut at the floor length.

Fourth: Now begin to pin the material to the back of the chair. Pin the top of the back of the slip to the top of the front of the slip, setting the pins upright about one inch apart and following the curves of the chair. Keep the material smooth and not too tight. Cut it at the floor length and trim the top seam.

Fifth: Next begin at the floor on the arm-side of the chair, centering the pattern; then carry the material up to the arm and cut it for a seam at the line where the back and the front of the slip join at the arm. Turn the material so that the birds or flowers in the design will keep right-side-up and wrong-side-out and carry the material down and pin it to the material upon the seat. Repeat this on the other arm-side, smoothing out the material and making the seams straight. When this is done the cover is ready to stitch.

Sixth: Stitch on the wrong side, removing the pins carefully. Leave one seam unstitched at the bottom—one of the seams at either side of the back. It should be left open for about 8 inches and snap fasteners used. When the stitching on the wrong side is finished and the flap made, the slip is ready to finish by making the seams "stand out." The slip is turned right-side-out and each seam is creased hard between the fingers, then each seam is stitched, the material being held double and the piece of metal, usually called the "foot," that protects the needle on all sewing machines, being used as guide for the width of the "standing-out" seam.

If a box pleating or a ruffled flounce is wanted one must begin to measure 3 inches from the floor. For a ruffled flounce, measure one and one-half times the width of the bottom of the slip; and for a box pleating measure two and one-half times. An easy method of measuring for the pleats is, after material is hemmed on both sides, to set a pin vertically every 3 inches, and make the pleat out of each alternating 3-inch space, the space in between the box pleats remaining plain.

Hermitary Paper

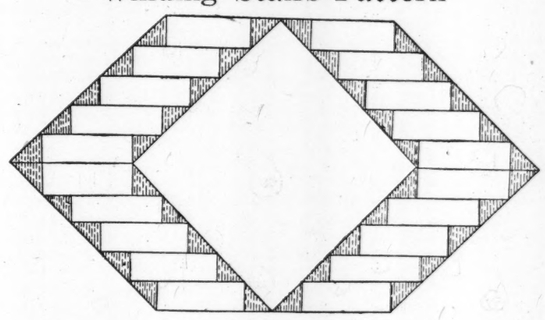
ALTHOUGH in human beings one admires an open and sociable disposition and a readiness to exchange ideas, one's social standards for foods are quite the reverse. These are most delectable when they lead a secluded and self-contained existence within the refrigerator and carefully abstain from exchanging flavors with their associates.

To enforce this high standard, there is issued an air-proof and grease-proof paper in which meat, fish, butter, cheese, salads and vegetables (including onions) may be wrapped to exclude the air and to confine their odors. The ubiquitous and convenient sandwich is also amenable to this discipline and by its aid can be prepared considerably ahead of festivities.

The paper comes in sheets about the size of typing stationery or in continuous lengths from a wall bracket. The paper is dampened on the surface which remains external to the object, and after being neatly folded about it is held in place by one or two rubber bands. Butter thus isolated will keep several weeks in the refrigerator; sirloin and chicken may be conserved for a week and raw chopped meat for four days. These long terms of survival are particularly a help among the difficulties of summer housekeeping. Paper may be removed repeatedly, freshly dampened and used again. Packages thus enveloped result in a clean and odorless refrigerator and are pleasant to handle. The good habit of spreading a work table with papers which confine the debris to their own limits and can be gathered up with their contents and disposed of, is encouraged by these sheets of almost impenetrable stationery. One must insert the "almost" because hot fats will pass through one thickness, although it is effectually checked by two. Cold greases do not affect it nor does it break down under dampness.

No kitchen product today can afford to neglect the æsthetic movement for color. This paper may be had in blue, rose, green and goldenrod and is really extremely pretty not only in hue but in texture.

Winding Stairs Pattern



The Winding Stairs Quilt Pattern, Also Known as the Bridal Stairway

WHEN the blocks of this quilt pattern are put together, the effect of stairways is quite pronounced throughout the quilt. The zigzag pattern follows the length of the quilt, from top to bottom.

The six-sided block illustrated here should measure about 12 inches across the base and 10¼ inches on the sides when the little blocks composing it are properly sewed together. This makes quite a large block, but is for that reason easier to make, considering the many small pieces that go into it. The central piece is 10 inches square. The 20 rectangular pieces are 4½ by 1½ inches when sewed in place. An additional width of 3-16 of an inch should be left on each side of every piece for seam allowance. The 40 little triangular pieces are cut to fit the sides of the rectangles—1½ inches on the sides when sewed in place.

Three different colors or shades of material may be combined in this quilt. The central square of each block may be different from the rectangular pieces. It is most effective to have the triangular pieces darker than any other part of the quilt, in order to make a background for the stair steps.

Filling Oilcloth Cushions

Cushions covered with oilcloth of some gay, colorful hue, are so decorative, especially in summer, that every woman would like to have many of them. Since they are too slippery for any real use indoors, and are mostly for the porch, one dislikes using good feathers to stuff them.

A serviceable filling is excelsior or similar material. Even paper torn and wadded together makes a good filling. A splendid kind of filling, if one has it at hand, consists of an old and discarded sweater of any kind. Cut it into half a dozen pieces and fit these smoothly into the cushion and into all its corners.

Sunning Garments

When coats and dresses are left on the hangers and then hung out on the clothesline to air, there is always the tendency for the hooks of the hangers to slide along the line, bringing all of the clothing in a bunch together. Many more of the garments can be exposed to the air and sun if clothespins are snapped to the line at intervals, thus keeping hangers from sliding and leaving each garment apart from the others.

Another device which proved very satisfactory was made for the back porch of a small apartment. A clothesline was tied in knots at intervals of about six inches. Since this clothesline is short, and not needed for the regular laundry, it is left out in all kinds of weather. Even if soiled, it does not harm the clothes since it comes in contact only with the hangers. Being ready, it is more conducive to frequent airings and sunnings.

Baked Potatoes in Summer

Baked potatoes are delicious in summer, as well as at other seasons of the year, but when nothing else is to go in the oven, one may hesitate to heat it up for the long time it takes potatoes to bake. They can be baked nicely, however, on the flat part of the stove, only one burner being used. Place over the gas, electric, or kerosene burner a flat piece of tin, and over that an asbestos mat. Lay the potatoes on this and invert over them a pan large enough to cover the potatoes and asbestos. The heat should not be turned too high. Turn the potatoes several times, to prevent burning and to secure uniform baking.

It may be added here that if potatoes for baking are boiled first, until about two-thirds done, then baked until fully done, they have just as good a flavor.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

A PHILOSOPHICAL home maker said recently, "If I could have but one long mirror in my home, it would not be placed over the table in my dressing room but in my kitchen." She went on to explain that she did her household tasks each morning much more easily and happily if she had the consciousness that she was clothed neatly and in good taste for the tasks at hand, and if her hair was dressed as carefully as it would be for any other occasion. She felt that a mirror which would proclaim run-down shoes, untidy dresses, and disheveled hair would quickly correct these signs of carelessness and would at the same time have a permanent effect on dish washing, the preparation of meals, ironing, or whatever might be the task at hand.

Margaret C. Moloney, in an article which appeared in the New England Homestead not long ago, told how she had gained courage and happiness in performing the ordinary household tasks by transposing the old adage, "Handsome is as handsome does." The article was called "Pretty Be." It was a delightful story of how a glance into her kitchen mirror had caused her to replace a faded, unattractive apron with a pretty blue one which had been a recent gift. Another glance in the mirror and she combed her hair and dusted a bit of powder on her nose, and then she says, "Unlike the peacock, I looked at my feet and instantly kicked off the old run-down house shoes, replacing them with a neat, comfortable pair." She goes on to say that she was then ready to wash the big pile of dishes which were awaiting her, and to do it so cheerfully that she was soon singing at the task. Her husband, working in a near-by field, heard the song and came to the door, joining in with a cheery whistle. He saw the pretty apron and took note of the neat coiffure and, entering, took a dish towel and together they worked and chatted, "now found the work drudgery." The article closes with this sentence: "'You look pretty in that new apron,' he said shyly as he went out the door, and as I heard his whistle ringing out so clear and courageous I thought, "Pretty does as pretty is.'"

It is easy to follow the influence of neatness in personal appearance all the way through the business of home management. Soiled or crumpled table linen, dull uninteresting dishes and careless service are not consistent with a fresh, crisp house dress. Table manners involuntarily "live up" to their surroundings.

Who does not remember the old-time gloominess of streets on a rainy day? Everybody donned black raincoats, dull hats, and carried black umbrellas. The clouds seemed to have fallen and enveloped everyone in a moist blanket of colorless impersonality. It took real courage to smile one's way through that gloom. And then appeared bright-colored umbrellas, so pretty that it was almost a pleasure to have one's hat knocked off by them. Soon followed raincoats and caps of brilliant hues. A rainy day brought almost as much cheer and laughter to city streets as did a sunshiny one. The person who invented the new bright-colored rainy-day apparel did much more than cause a demand for something "up-to-date." He made smiles and sunshine to radiate good cheer regardless of overhanging clouds.

Whether the fog which we must penetrate is caused by steam from dishwater or by weather conditions, it will help us immeasurably to remember that "Handsome does as handsome is."

Quick-Melting Sugar

It is a well-known fact that some foods are difficult to sweeten properly. One puts sugar in a glass of iced beverage and finds that most of the sugar remains at the bottom of the glass, and the drink itself is not sweet. Many uncooked cereals, too, are hard to sweeten. The same is true of certain fruits and berries now on the market.

In view of this, housewives will be glad to learn that a new sugar has been prepared for table use which dissolves quickly and completely. In an iced beverage this sugar dissolves almost before it reaches the bottom of the glass, and the beverage is uniformly sweet. It melts quickly into fruits and berries, penetrating to every part of the fruit and adding zest to delicate flavors. It is especially suitable for cereals, blending smoothly and deliciously with cream.

Preserving Food Without Ice

WHEN one is without ice there still is a way to keep fresh and unspoiled certain cooked food left over from a meal. This applies to roasted or broiled meat, vegetables, soup, stewed fruit, and so on. The method is to can it.

Do not can it in the usual way, but simply put the hot cooked food at once into a fruit jar. The food must be freshly cooked and very hot. If it has cooled, as during a meal, it must be reheated. The fruit jar should have been filled with boiling water, containing a teaspoonful of soda. The jar must be filled completely full, if possible, and packed solidly, so that there will be no air space in between, and at once sealed tight, using a rubber and cover just taken from the boiling water.

Food canned in this way can be preserved for days in hot weather. If the can is only partly filled, the contents will not keep so long, but even so will remain in good condition much longer than if left in a dish, exposed to warm air.

Even in winter this quick canning provides a good way to keep food for a short time. If, for instance, a large amount of roast beef has been prepared for guests who did not come, instead of serving it to the family for two or three successive days, can part of it and set it aside for use four or five days later, when it will be enjoyed more.

In households consisting of only one or two persons, this way of keeping surplus food is a great convenience, as it enables one purposely to cook at once enough of some particular kind of food for immediate use and also for serving two or three days later, thus saving time and labor in preparation.

More than a SILVER POLISH

Not only silverware, but, glassware, porcelain, nickel, enamel, white painted woodwork and automobile duco finish as well, respond quickly to the brightening touch of Wright's and it *actually benefits your hands* . . . used universally for its safety and cleanliness.

AMERICA'S *Largest Selling Silver Polish*

Sold by leading grocery, hardware, jewelry, drugs, housefurnishings and department stores.

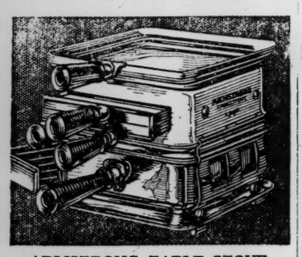
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

J. A. WRIGHT & CO., Inc.
38 Emerald Street Keene, N. H.

"ALMOST HUMAN" housewife calls these unique new appliances » » »

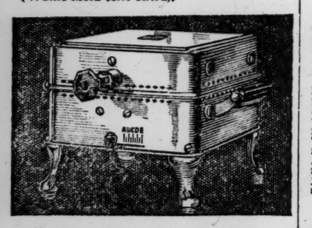
ARMSTRONG PERC-O-TOASTER

On the breakfast table, right at your elbow, it prepares a complete breakfast. No bustling around the kitchen—no time-wasting trips back and forth to the dining room. Makes beverage and toast; warms up cereal; cooks bacon, eggs, etc. Remove the toast drawer, insert waffle mold for hot waffles. Price $11.85 (Waffle Mold $3.00 extra).



ARMSTRONG TABLE STOVE

The smartest aid to entertaining: cooks delightful informal suppers right at the table. Serves as a grill, hot plate and toaster in one unit and cooks 3 things at once. Price $8.85 (Waffle Mold $3.00 extra).



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Armstrong Appliances are sold by leading stores or shipped prepaid in U. S. A. on receipt of price.

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ARMSTRONG Electric & Mfg. Co.
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DISCOUNTS TO AGENTS

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cool AS A CUCUMBER

Crisp, cool cucumbers—fresh, green lettuce—juicy oranges—how delicious every vegetable and every fruit tastes in summer weather when combined with Knox Sparkling Gelatine! Knox is *real* gelatine—all gelatine, without artificial flavoring or sweetening. And it is economical gelatine! A single Knox package will make four different desserts or salads for four different meals, with six generous helpings of each. Just try this one tomorrow.

Jewel Salad
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine; 1 cup cucumber; 1 cup canned sliced pineapple; ¼ cup cold water; ¼ cup boiling water; ¼ cup sugar; ¼ cup mild vinegar; ⅔ cup pineapple syrup; 1 tablespoonful lemon juice; few grains salt.

Pare, cut and drain cucumber; cut and drain pineapple. Mix cucumber and pineapple, and add gelatine, which has been soaked in cold water about five minutes and dissolved in boiling water; then add remaining ingredients. Turn into individual wet molds, and chill. Remove from molds to nest of lettuce leaves. Accompany with mayonnaise dressing. Jelly may be tinted a delicate green. Grapefruit juice and pulp may be substituted for the pineapple. NOTE: Tarragon vinegar may be used.

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Spiced Spanish Almonds

A delicious confection; smacks of the Far East; a pleasing, ancient recipe—fine for hot weather.

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Salted Almonds, Pecans, Cashews, Pistachios, $1.20 a pound, postpaid.

Black Walnut Caramels, made with lots of rich cream and home-grown black walnuts, 60c pound, postpaid.

Generous sample any above, 25c postpaid.
Representatives Wanted
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Made by the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.

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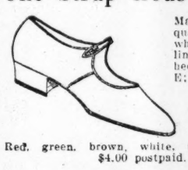

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Red, green, brown, white, made to order, $4.00 postpaid.

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This Modart Step-In and Bandeau are of Sudanette, in rose opaline color.

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Mrs. Morrison invited friends to luncheon. Salad was served, with a marvelous mayonnaise. And Mrs. Morrison placed the mayonnaise on the luncheon-table *in the jar* as it came from the grocer...

Why? Because it was the new crystal jar in which you now receive Best Foods Mayonnaise—a jar so beautiful that you will *want* to place it right on your table.

In the new crystal JAR

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OVER 50 MILLION JARS SOLD LAST YEAR

NEW in Cereals!

THIS DISTINCTIVE FLAVOR

Rice Flakes Which Contain Vegetable-Cellulose

Yes, this is absolutely new in cereals!

Oven-toasted, crunchy, crisp, delicious rice flakes with this added feature are offered you by HEINZ of "57" fame.

Every child and adult will welcome them at breakfast. A *new charm*—new to flaked foods of any type—makes them a lasting favorite.

Serve them daily for one week (in the morning or as dessert for lunch or dinner). The children will like the flavor so well they will want them twice a day!

The addition of vegetable-cellulose—something entirely new in the process of cereal manufacture—gives HEINZ Rice Flakes an instant appeal. Let your whole family enjoy this new cereal.

A patented HEINZ process is required to produce it, so you get these fine advantages in *HEINZ* Rice Flakes *alone*.

Don't take any other kind and expect the same satisfaction. If not delighted with the flavor, your grocer will refund your money.

CHILDREN CAN'T RESIST THEIR FLAVOR

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HEINZ NEW RICE FLAKES

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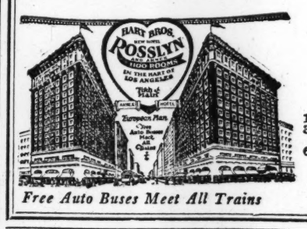

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Within easy access to theatres, clubs and shopping centers. European plan, single room, bath, $2.50; double, $3.50.
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Refined—Quiet and Homelike
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HUNT STARS IN JUNIOR SINGLES

Cohn and Parker Leading in Boys' Division—Tennis Tourney Near End

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CULVER, Ind.—The United States junior and boys' doubles tennis championships reached the final round at the Culver Military Academy, here, Aug. 14. Semifinals in both divisions of the singles were also reached.

C. R. Hunt of San Francisco emerged from the quarterfinal round of the junior singles with a sweeping victory over R. W. Palmer of Malba, L. I., 6—0, 6—1. Hunt was seeded ninth and Palmer sixth, but the Californian youngster, who is playing in the junior division for the first time, displayed superior stroking and net work to defeat his opponent. Karl Kamrath of Austin, Tex., had little trouble with Donald Morrison, Wash., winning 6—2, 6—1, to enter the semifinal.

James Bobbitt, Pasadena, had a struggle to best Kendall Cram of Nashville, Tenn., but accomplished the feat in three sets, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., was forced to an extra set before overcoming William Jacobs of Baltimore, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Less Prowess Among Juniors

The prowess of the juniors seems to be a little less than in other years, but the field is far more evenly matched. There is no standout player as there was when Keith E. Gledhill, F. X. Shields, J. H. Doeg and George M. Lott Jr. headed the lists and were favorites before the tournament started.

The class of the play among the boys, on the other hand, is superior to that of other seasons. Jay Cohn and F. A. Parker, the two top-seeded players, stand out, and since Parker already has three victories over Cohn, the defending champion, the Milwaukee youth is picked to win.

Parker gave Francis Cantwell of Youngstown little chance to show his game Aug. 14 in the quarterfinal, winning 6—1, 6—0.

Cohn seemed to have more trouble with Carl Helmholtz, from Rochester, Minn., but the coast lad won, 6—4, 6—4, applying speed when he needed points. Jack Lynch of Taft, Calif., was given a hard battle by Jock McLean of Washington, but the coast star won in three sets, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4. G. H. Boynton, the Atlanta youth, won rather easily by out-steadying F. H. Barclay Jr. of Baltimore, 6—3, 6—3.

Promising Doubles Team

The doubles brought out a promising team in W. H. Doeg and L. T. Myers, of Santa Monica, Calif., seeded sixth in the draw. The Coast youths fought their way through two hard matches Aug. 14. In the quarterfinals they upset Kamrath and J. B. Bralley, of Texas, the second seeded team, 6—2, 11—9, taking advantage of Bralley's weakness throughout. They met far more serious opposition in their semifinal match against Jacobs and Cram, but won, 6—4, 8—6, through steadiness and teamwork. Both are far better at doubles than singles, their sharply angled shots counting heavily in doubles, and their lobbing tactics from the base line completely ruining the attempts of Jacobs and Cram to storm the net.

However, Doeg and Myers probably have more than they can handle in Hines and Beaver. The southern pair swept their opponents off the courts Aug. 14. In the quarterfinals they defeated J. F. Baumann and Joseph Carrigan, of Chicago, 6—1, 6—3, and then proceeded to be even more ruthless with Hunt and R. B. Blaskower, of California, in the semifinals, 6—1, 6—1.

The second seeded pair in the boys' doubles division had an easy time reaching the final. Parker and Boynton defeated Cantwell and Frank Keaney of St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1. Cohn and Lynch won the first set from McLean and Barclay, 6—2, but lost the second 13—11. The match will be finished. The summaries:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR TENNIS SINGLES
Quarterfinal Round

Karl Kamrath, Austin, Tex., defeated Donald Morrison, Washington, 6—2, 6—1.

James Bobbitt, Pasadena, defeated Kendall Cram, Nashville, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated William Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

C. R. Hunt, San Francisco, defeated R. W. Palmer, Malba, L. I., 6—1, 6—0.

BOYS' SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

F. A. Parker, Milwauke, defeated Frank Cantwell, Youngstown, O., 6—1, 6—0.

Jack Lynch, Taft, Calif., defeated Jock McLean, Washington, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Carl Helmholtz, Rochester, Minn., 6—4, 6—4.

G. H. Boynton, Atlanta, defeated F. H. Barclay Jr., Baltimore, 6—3, 6—3.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

W. H. Doeg and L. T. Myers, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Karl Kamrath and J. B. Bralley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 11—9.

William Jacobs, Baltimore, and Kendall Cram, Nashville, defeated James Bobbitt and Jack Cosgrove, San Francisco, 6—0, 4—6, 7—5.

Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., and J. L. Beaver, Gainesville, Ga., defeated J. F. Baumann and Joseph Carrigan, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

C. R. Hunt and R. B. Blaskower, San Francisco, defeated R. W. Palmer, Malba, L. I., and H. F. Cluthe, Glenridge, N. J., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Hines and Beaver defeated Hunt and Blaskower, 6—1, 6—1.

Doeg and Myers defeated Jacobs and Cram, 6—4, 8—6.

BOYS' DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, and Jack Lynch, Taft, Calif., defeated Carl Helmholtz, Rochester, Minn., and Jack Benjamin, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—3.

Jock McLean, Washington, and F. H. Barclay Jr., Baltimore, defeated John Shostrom and Trevor Weiss, Chicago, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3.

F. A. Parker, Milwaukee, and G. H. Boynton, Atlanta, defeated F. C. Fitzpatrick Jr., Providence, and Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—2.

Frank Cantwell, Youngstown, and Frank Keaney, St. Louis, defeated William Clover and Paul Rasmussen, Chicago, 6—4, 6—0.

BOYS' DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Parker and Boynton defeated Cantwell and Keaney, 6—0, 6—1.

Cohn and Lynch vs. McLean and Barclay, 6—2, 13—11 (unfinished).

LAST-MINUTE ENTRY FOR GOLD CUP RACE

NEW YORK (AP)—John D. Shibe, Philadelphia baseball magnate, will have a boat in the twenty-eighth annual gold cup regatta on the Shrewsbury River at Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 16, The last-minute entry of his Miss Philadelphia was announced Aug. 14. Shibe's craft, which brings the total field to eight, will be driven by William Freitag and will fly the burgee of the Delaware River Yacht Club. Richard F. Hoyt's Imp will defend the famous speedboat trophy.

Shamrock's Topmast Must Be Hoisted 100 Feet Into the Air

Challenger's Underbody Is Sea-Stained From the Long Voyage, and Some of Her Bright Woodwork Is White With a Coating of Salt

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Shamrock V, Sir Thomas Lipton's fifth challenger for the America's Cup, swung gently at her anchor off here Aug. 14 as her brawny crew rested after their boisterous 26-day passage from England's shore.

The Erin, Sir Thomas's steam yacht, which convoyed the challenger, tied up at Electric Boat Works' dock to unload Shamrock's topmast and spare spars and other gear. The latter included a spare centerboard, built entirely of bronze and devised to slip up through Shamrock's keel.

Officials of the boat yard said it might be Monday before everything would be in readiness for the intensive work of preparing the challenger for her coming test with one of four candidates for the defense of the cup. Stepping of the topmast represents a difficult task. The top section of the spar, which fits into the lower part, must be hoisted more than 100 feet into the air. A wooden tower will be built on the pier to attain so tall a lifting purchase.

The Erin will meet Sir Thomas, due in New York on the Leviathan Aug. 16. He is not expected to come immediately to New London, but will probably spend some days in his New York office, as he has on previous cup invasions.

Shamrock V must be taken out on the marine railway for a cleaning and a smoothing of her underbody. The long voyage left her sea-stained. Varnish on some of her bright woodwork is almost white with a coating of salt.

The Killarney, a former excursion boat which has been fitted up to furnish living quarters for the Shamrock's crew, arrived from Providence, R. I., her fresh green paint hardly dry. Soon the pipe berths on which the men slept coming over will be taken out of the challenger. In fact, her interior will be stripped of virtually everything not essential to the business of racing.

Compared to the four American defender candidates, Shamrock V most closely resembles Yankee, the Boston boat. Her crew says she likes an eight-knot breeze or better, so perhaps she resembles Yankee in performance as well. But those associated with her insist she is also a good light air boat, and that during her trials on the other side she ran away from many yachts with proportionately greater sail area.

Competition for the honor of defending the cup will be resumed next Wednesday off Newport by Yankee, Weetamoe, Enterprise and Whirlwind and soon the invader will know who will go to the starting line with her Sept. 13 in the international classic.

MALONE PUTS ROBINS BACK

Gives Cubs League Leadership Again by Full Game Margin

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	67	45	.598
Brooklyn	67	47	.587
New York	62	47	.569
St. Louis	59	53	.526
Pittsburgh	54	55	.459
Boston	51	62	.451
Cincinnati	46	60	.434
Philadelphia	37	74	.333

RESULTS AUG. 14

St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
Boston 3, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 1.
New York at Cincinnati, wet grounds.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, wet grounds.

The National League leadership again changed hands on Aug. 14, when the Chicago Cubs took the third game of their series with the Brooklyn Robins, this time by 5 to 1. The champions are now one full game ahead of their challengers. Boston and St. Louis divided a double-header, the Cardinals taking the first contest, 3 to 2 and the Braves the second, 4 to 3. The New York-Cincinnati and Philadelphia-Pittsburgh games were postponed because of wet grounds.

Pat Malone, the Cubs' big right-hander, held the Robins at bay, allowing them only eight scattered hits. The game should have been a shutout, but Bressler, Brooklyn left fielder, was allowed to go from first to third on an ordinary single and later score on Frederick's single. The Cubs took an early lead, scoring five runs in the first three innings. Clark started in the box for the losers, but was relieved in the second inning by Dudley. Chicago made 12 hits off these two pitchers, the longest being doubles by Cuyler, English and Grimm. Every Chicago player made at least one hit, Wilson, Blair and Hartnett each getting two. Gilbert made three hits for the Robins, one of them a double.

A two-run rally in the ninth inning enabled the Cardinals to come from behind in the opening game and defeat the Braves. Harry Seibold had pitched steady ball for the losers until that time and seemed certain of victory. Jimmy Wilson was called into the game as a pinch hitter in the ninth and came through in fine style with a single to score Hafey and Watkins with the tying and winning runs. Hallahan worked seven innings for the Cardinals, to be taken out at that time and replaced by Bell. Tom Zachary pitched the second engagement for the Braves and held the Cardinals to six scattered hits. Boston made eight hits off Grimes and Grabowski, one a triple by Lance Richbourg. Douthit's double was the loser's longest hit. Zachary also doubled for the Braves. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	5	12	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	2

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Clark, Dudley and Lopez, Picinich. Losing pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Magerkurth, Klem and Stark. Time—2h. 6m.

AT ST. LOUIS
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9	0
Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	0

Batteries—Hallahan, Bell and Mancuso; Seibold and Cronin. Winning pitcher—Bell. Umpires—Scott, Quigley and Jorda. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	8	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Zachary and Cronin; Grimes, Grabowski and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Quigley, Jorda and Scott. Time—1h. 33m.

WOMEN'S GOLF AT NEW LONDON

NEW LONDON (AP)—The women's golf team of the Shenecossett Country Club, New London, Aug. 14 turned back the invading Point Judith team of Narragansett, R. I., by a score of 5 to 3. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, former British and American champion, teamed with Miss Mary Louise Congdon of New London to take the feature match of the day for Shenecossett from Mrs. John L. Welsh of Providence, and Mrs. Philip Stevenson of Narragansett, 2 to 1. Miss Virginia Palmer and Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, of Shenecossett, defeated Miss Beatrice DeCoppet and Mrs. Robert C. Read of Point Judith, 2 to 0, while Miss Gertrude DeCoppet and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird scored the lone victory for Point Judith by defeating Miss Theodora Palmer and Mrs. Harry F. Morse Jr. of Shenecossett, 2 to 1.

TENNIS THE YEAR AROUND

GREENWICH, Conn. (AP)—Tennis the year around is the plan of Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, who has awarded a contract for a $100,000 glass inclosed building on her estate here. The building, 124 by 62 feet, will be a one-story affair, finished in stucco, with two wings. There will be lockers for men and women, showers, kitchen and a lounge. And there will be night tennis, too. The clay courts will be especially illuminated for this.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Portland 5, San Francisco 3.

International Rowing Regatta

LIEGE, Belgium (AP)—The Penn Athletic Club's eight and the Quincy Southside Boat Club's four are in fine fettle for the opening of the International Regatta Aug. 15 on the waters of the River Maas. Eleven nations will compete.

The American crews have established headquarters at Union Nautiques Club, and, despite unfavorable weather since arriving 10 days ago, they have had two regular outings and displayed form which greatly impressed the rowing fans of these parts.

The Quincy crew has rowed over 2000 meters (not quite a mile and a quarter) in 6m. 20s., which compares favorably with the Belgian national crew's time in a recent regatta. The local sportsmen are particularly impressed with the strict training rules and strong discipline of both crews and the fact that the Penn eight even brought along its own water supply of about 100 gallons.

Both invading crews are coached by Frank Muller, whose experience in continental regattas is likely to stand them in good stead. The local experts consider the chief threat to America's ultimate success will come from the Italians, although Czechoslovakia also has sent an experienced combination.

ARCHERY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

RUSSELL HOOGERHYDE of Coldwater, Mich., made a clean sweep of the three leading prizes in the fiftieth annual championship tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States in Grant Park Aug. 14. He won the men's championship, setting the pace for three days and capturing the "United Bowmen of Philadelphia Medal." He also won the gold medal for the Double York Rounds, and captured the gold medal for Double American Rounds.

At the end of the Double York Round Hoogerhyde had the lead with a score of 242 hits and 1216 points. In the Double American Round he increased this to a winning total of 421 hits and 2517 points. E. L. Mould of Los Angeles, Calif., who was second at the end of the York Rounds, was just barely able to hold his own and finish in second place with 398-2350.

Mould was seriously challenged by the brilliant American round rally of C. G. Thompson of Pinehurst, N. C. He was third in the day's shooting and finished with a total of 11 more hits than Mould. The latter, however, ranked higher by 57 points in score. Thompson's total showing was 409 hits and 2293 points.

Hoogerhyde led the final day's shooting by accuracy in the morning round. He made 89 hits and scored 673 points. He made one hit in the afternoon, but scored only 628. More consistent was the performance of Robert Jackson of Geneva, O., who made 90 hits morning and afternoon, scoring 618 and 642 points, respectively. Thompson's figures for the day were 87 hits, 593 points, in the morning, and 89 hits, 633 points in the afternoon.

Dr. E. K. Roberts of Ventura, Calif., winner last year, failed to appear here in defense of the title. Several other former winners did compete, however. Among them was Homer S. Taylor of Greenfield, Mass., winner in 1882. He finshed about the middle of the list with 259 hits and 1168 points.

P. W. Crouch of Boston, winner in 1925-27, finished in eleventh place with a score of 371-1889. Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., many times former champion, was fourteenth with 339-1732. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

R. Hoogerhyde, Coldwater, Mich...	421	2517
E. L. Mould, Los Angeles, Calif...	398	2350
C. G. Thompson, Pinehurst, N. C..	409	2293
C. W. Douglas, Los Angeles.....	380	2196
C. H. Styles, Berkeley.....	389	2155
Fidelis Harrer, Chicago	387	2105
Robert Jackson, Geneva, O.....	370	2104
E. S. Hodgson, East St. Louis.....	374	2088
Roy Case, Racine.....	369	1979
C. H. Miller, Chicago.....	374	1968
P. W. Crouch, Boston.....	371	1889
Paul Duncan	366	1811
H. S. Brown, Chicago.....	352	1756
R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.....	330	1732
F. E. Brown, Peoria.....	344	1700
G. L. Nichols, Nashville.....	338	1594
G. R. Hays, Richmond, Ind.....	334	1586
Daniel Houghton, Chicago.....	306	1556
G. F. Weld, Santa Barbara	316	1514
H. S. Rogers.....	335	1495
H. L. Davison, Chicago.....	307	1469
P. E. Klopsteg, Evanston, Ill.....	301	1389
J. B. Lund, Chicago	290	1380
G. E. McClure, Buffalo.....	276	1357
J. C. Blake, St. Petersburg, Fla...	278	1356
A. L. Holcomb, Grand Rapids.....	279	1333
B. L. Rawlins, Chicago.....	277	1301
H. E. Morris, Chicago.....	275	1179
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield, Mass....	259	1168
*H. H. Hill, Opaloka, Fla.	226	1150
C. J. Higgins, Detroit	267	1147
H. D. Plowe, Peoria	249	1147
E. G. Lee, St. Paul	226	1142
J. M. Roberts, Pittsburgh.....	246	1136
H. H. Osgood, Chicago.....	253	1133
Keith Davis, Flint, Mich.....	253	1131
J. A. Kriz, Chicago.....	239	1120
H. L. Walker, Chicago.....	237	1075
R. A. Brant, Tulsa.....	242	1058
C. A. Hutchinson, Casper, Wyo....	212	988
F. A. Lund, Chicago.....	220	962
*Vincent O'Connor, La Grange, Ill.	184	954
R. F. Dressler, blank	151	881
L. L. Dailey, Monmouth, Ore.	167	878
P. B. Southerland, Tulsa	299	867
C. M. Postlewait, Decatur, Ill.	198	852
*W. B. Allen, Louisville	166	846
E. E. Enos, Chicago	186	845
J. B. Fontaine, Philadelphia	196	819
A. J. St. John, Chicago	186	756
G. B. Pigley, blank.....	146	740
G. E. Culver, Stevens Point, Wis..	277	731
J. J. Messick, Chicago.....	180	702
T. G. Price, Chicago.....	166	695
L. M. Cole, Chicago.....	130	458
S. T. Baker, Chicago.....	130	458
H. V. Meyer, Davenport, Ia.....	102	438

*Did not compete in all events.

WESTERN LEAGUE
Wichita 9, Pueblo 6.

FERRELL WINS HIS TWENTIETH

Shuts Out A's—Whitehill in Tenth Straight Victory for Tigers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	80	39	.673
Washington	70	45	.609
New York	69	48	.590
Cleveland	59	59	.500
Detroit	57	60	.487
St. Louis	46	71	.394
Chicago	45	70	.391
Boston	41	75	.353

RESULTS AUG. 14

Boston 3, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 15, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 5, New York 1.
Washington 5, Chicago 4.

Washington gained one full game on the Philadelphia Athletics in the American League race on Aug. 14 by winning from the Chicago White Sox, 5 to 4. While this was taking place, the Cleveland Indians were defeating the A's by 15 to 0. In New York, Detroit won from the Yankees, 5 to 1. In the remaining contest, the Boston Red Sox went ahead in their series with St. Louis, defeating the Browns by 3 to 0.

Wes Ferrell pitched his usual fine game, holding the champions to seven scattered hits, to win his twentieth victory of the season. As far as can be remembered, this is the most decisive defeat handed the A's this season. This was also the first game the Indians have won in Philadelphia during the present season, after 11 straight defeats. Ferrell's team mates hit hard behind him and the outcome was never in doubt. Twenty hits were totaled by the Indians, Montague, Averill, Morgan and Falk each getting three. One of Morgan's hits was a long homer. Haas was the only Philadelphia player to make more than one hit, the center fielder connecting with two singles.

The Senators showed that they are still in hopes of overtaking the Athletics by making it four straight over the White Sox. Manager Johnson found it necessary to press three pitchers into service in order to keep 10 Chicago hits from scoring runs too often. Caraway went the entire route for the Sox, being touched for 10 hits by the Senators. Bluege, Washington third baseman, was the batting star with two doubles and a single in four times up. Kuhel, also of the Senators, drove out a long triple. Jolley and Kerr each made two out of four for the White Sox.

Earl Whitehill made a new season's record by winning his tenth straight victory, holding the Yankees to seven scattered hits and one run. Only two of these hits were for extra bases, one a homer by Sam Byrd in the fourth for the single run, and a double by Lazzeri. The Tigers made the same number of hits off Sherid and McEvoy, but produced them when they meant runs. Easterling and Funk each made two hits for the winners, one of the latter's being a triple.

Ed Durham, young Boston pitcher, who has been confined mostly to relief work during the season, worked the entire game for the Red Sox and held the Browns to four hits, shutting them out. All four hits were singles and two of them came in the first inning after two men were out. A single in the third and another in the ninth were the only other St. Louis hits. Tom Oliver hit best for the winners, getting three out of four, one of them a double. Alex Metzler made two of the loser's hits. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	0	0	2	6	0	3	0	1	15	20	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell, Sprinz; Quinn, Mahaffey, Perkins and Cochrane, Schang. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 57m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	x	5	7	1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Whitehill and Desautels; Sherid, McEvoy and Bengough, Jorgens. Losing pitcher—Sherid. Umpires—Van Grafian, McGowan and Connolly. Time—2h. 1m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	x	5	10	0
Chicago	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Fischer, Liska, Crowder and Spencer; Caraway and Tate. Winning pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Campbell. Time—2h. 15m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	3	10	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Durham and Connolly; Blaeholder and Ferrell. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 23m.

CAMP WIGWAM BOYS KEEP U. S. RIFLE TITLE

HARRISON, Me. (AP)—The boys' rifle team of Camp Wigwam here, which won the championship in the boys' division of the national association annual tourney last year, retained the title in this year's shoot, the association telegraphed Aug. 15 after compiling scores from all over the United States. Teams from 123 boys' camps from all parts of the nation participated.

The Camp Wigwam team scored 492 points of a possible 500, outranking a team from Camp Greenbrier. Alderson, W Va., by three points. The team was composed of Frank Block, George Larvan and Philip Strauss, all of New York City, Robert Lewis of Brooklyn N. Y., and Richard Meyer of Yonkers, N. Y. Their ages range from 11 to 15 years.

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Wichita Falls 14, San Antonio 12.

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VETERANS OUT OF RYE TENNIS

Tilden and Hunter Eliminated—Miss Zinke Wins From Miss Greef

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—The younger element of United States tennis took complete possession of the men's part of the eastern grass court tennis championship, at the Westchester Country Club Aug. 14, when William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter, as well as a pair of lesser players of the younger group, were eliminated from the men's singles, and the elder pair were also defeated by the winners of the United States junior doubles last year, Keith E. Gladhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., in the doubles.

The only other players still in the men's part are the English doubles team, H. G. N. Lee and S. J. Perry, also of the younger generation, who eliminated another elder pair, Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall.

Another member of the invading forces abroad this summer departed from the play when Miss Mary Greef was defeated for entry into the semi-final round of the women's singles, by Miss Clara Louise Zinke. An even greater surprise developed when Miss Helen Marlowe, the girl player from Los Angeles, defeated Miss Alice C. Francis, in another singles match, after a three-set battle. The other semifinal places were filled by Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, and by Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, who is now back in her 1929 form, and will be a strong contender for the United States championship vacated by Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, next week at Forest Hills.

Tilden Defaults

Tilden assisted his departure from the tournament in the singles in vigorous style when he declined to continue because of the laughter and behavior of the gallery, when he was trailing at 0—4 in the second set of his match with Clifford S. Sutter, national intercollegiate champion, after losing the first at 6—1. In all fairness to Sutter, it should be stated that even before the behavior of the gallery, which did not appear any worse than has been customary in the tournaments this season, had irritated the tall Philadelphian, Sutter had already shown considerable superiority of play over the perennial champion, handling Tilden's service with skill and outplaying him in practically every rally. He broke through Tilden's service in the fourth game of the first set, and did not lose a game thereafter, though four of the remaining seven went to deuce. The score was 6—1, 4—0 and 15-all when he withdrew. Later he resumed play in the doubles, but the California pair proved too skillful for the former international winners, and took a three-set match at 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn launched his bid for consideration as a singles player for the 1931 Davis Cup team by outplaying Hunter at every point, in spite of the hardest fighting of the New Rochelle player, to win at 6—1, 6—2. Hunter used his forehand with great skill, but the younger star nullified it by his net tactics, and only occasionally was Hunter able to win points with any regularity. Van Ryn was also at his best in steadiness, Hunter's games coming chiefly on his earned points and hard driving.

Mangin vs. Burwell

The other two survivors are Gregory S. Mangin, who bested Clayton Lee Burwell, the North Carolina player, 6—3, 6—4, and R. Berkeley Bell, who had to fight to the very end to turn back Richard T. Murphy, the young Harvard player, at 4—6, 7—5, 8—6. Murphy was within two points of victory at 5—4 in the second set, but two tries for back-court drives overpassed the back line by an inch each, and in the final set also was at match point, 6—5, and advantage, only to be stopped by a brilliant placement by Bell. The summaries:

EASTERN GRASS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 6—1, 4—0, default.

R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., defeated Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., 4—6, 7—5, 8—6.

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Clayton Lee Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., 6—3, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, 8—6, 7—5.

Miss Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—8, 6—4.

Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, Rome, Italy, defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, 6—1, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss Edith A. Cross and Miss Mianne Miss Anne Page, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.
Miss Anne Page, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Dorothy Andrus defeated Miss Carolyn Roberts and Miss Norma Taubele, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi and Miss Louise McFarland, 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Virginia B. Rice and Miss Clara Louise Zinke defeated Miss Ruth Oexman and Miss Catherine Wolf, 6—4, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter defeated G. H. Boehmer Jr. and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—1, 6—1.

Keith E. Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated H. M. Culley and Harwood White, 6—2, 6—0.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Harris M. Coggeshall defeated Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell and Edward Jacobs defeated Gerald Bartosh and Jack Tidball, 6—1, 4—6, 6—0.

H. G. N. Lee and S. J. Perry defeated C. L. Burwell and D. H. Cram, 6—4, 3—6, 10—8.

J. W. Van Ryn and G. S. Mangin defeated Sidney Adelstein and Morton Bernstein, 6—0, 7—5.

Third Round

Gledhill and Vines defeated Tilden and Hunter, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Bell and Jacobs defeated Coen and Coggeshall, 6—2, 6—2.

Lee and Perry defeated Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall, 6—1, 6—3.

Van Ryn and Mangin defeated Richard Murphy and David N. Jones, 6—2, 6—3.

ONE RECORD BROKEN IN CANADIAN SWIM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—One Canadian record was bettered in the Aug. 14 program of Canadian swimming championships. In the men's 200-yard free-style race, Munroe Bourne, of Montreal, swept aside all his opponents and with a brilliant sprint at the finish that carried him ahead of George Burleigh and Bert Gibson, both of Toronto, clipped 1 2-5s. from the preceding mark. The race provided one of the closest finishes of the meet. The summaries:

One Mile, Men—Won by George Burleigh, Toronto West End Y; Ernest Kennett, Toronto West End Y, second; James Thompson, C. S. C., third; Thomas Brock, Olympic Club, Hamilton, fourth. Time—24m. 35 2-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle, Men—Won by Munroe Bourne, Montreal A. A. A.; G. Burleigh, Toronto West End Y, second; B. Gibson, Central Y, third; J. Thompson, C. S. C., fourth; W. McCatty, Central Y, fifth; E. Parsons, Ottawa, sixth. Time—2m. 11 4-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle, Women—Won by I. Pirie, Dolphinets, Toronto; Betty Edwards, Granite Club, Toronto, second; M. Linton, Dolphinets, Toronto, third; P. Bailey, Toronto Ladies, fourth. Time—1m. 8 4-5s.

Springboard Diving, Men—Won by A. Phillips, Central Y, 147.1 points; C. Kennett, Central Y, 138.6 points, second; A. H. Scott, Victoria, B. C., 105.9 points, third; W. Kayes, Central Y, 101.6 points, fourth.

100-Yard Backstroke, Men—Tie for first between Munroe Bourne, Montreal A. A. A. and Murray Griffin, Central Y.; G. Law, West End Y., third; V. Page, Central Y., fourth. Time—1m. 12s.

100-Yard Backstroke, Women—Won by M. Linton, Dolphinets, Toronto; P. Bailey, Toronto Ladies, second; B. Edwards, Granite Club, Toronto, third; M. Casson, Granite Club, Toronto, fourth. Time—1m. 22 4-5s.

High Tower Diving, Women—Won by Pearl Stoneham, Montreal, 39.96 points; Helen McCormick, Parkdale Ladies, Toronto, 38.98 points, second.

Quest Wins Fourth Race, Tying Series

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—A triangular course of 21 miles faced the contenders in the series for the coveted Canada's Cup, which will go to the eight-meter yacht winning the Aug. 15 race.

The series was evened Aug. 14 when the challenging Royal Canadian Yacht Club's Quest clipped across the finish line 28 seconds ahead of William P. Barrows' Thisbe. Both yachts have won two races and in both contests have made a remarkably equal showing in seaworthiness and handling.

In a fair breeze both boats expect to show their good points. Quest has shown a slight superiority in running free, while the Rochester Yacht Club defender has appeared to have a slight edge on the reach and beat of a triangular course.

The thrilling finish Aug. 14 provided spectators with the best show of the four races and a much larger crowd is expected to witness the race which will decide the possession of the Canada's Cup, which has reposed in possession of the Rochester club for 29 years.

The eight-meter yachts encountered many brands of weather Aug. 14, sailing the first half of the race with an eight-mile wind out of the southeast and later running into a dead calm. The wind freshened toward the finish and the cup contenders showed some of the prettiest work seen in a race for the historic trophy.

Starting for home on the last leg the defender Thisbe was nearly four minutes behind Skipper Gooderham's craft. The lead changed several times on the last lap of the 18-mile windward and leeward course off Summerville, and it was not until the yachts were within 500 yards of the finish that Quest gained an advantage over the Rochester Yacht Club entry.

A half mile from the finish Quest was just off Thisbe's stern. Gooderham managed to steal the air from Skipper Barrows' boat and when they both made a port tack for the line, the challenger had the vantage point. Both boats moved as if fastened together and then Quest slipped away from the defender.

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club boat had at least three lengths of open water to the good as they swept down to the finish.

CANADIAN REGATTA QUALIFYING HEATS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—The default of two 140-pound fours of the Toronto Argonauts resulted in the two semifinal heats in this event being cancelled Aug. 14, and as a result there were only six races on the opening day's program of the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta, and they were merely qualifying heats.

The junior eights supplied the big interest of the day—two spectacular races. Ottawa and University of Toronto qualified in the first heat of the junior heavy eliminations by defeating Wyandotte, while Leanders and Detroit finished one, two, to put out Argonauts in the other half of the event.

The 140-pound junior eights added the only other action, with two United States crews setting the pace in both races. Detroit won over Argonauts and St. Catharines, with the locals being eliminated, while Lachine got in front of Leanders in the other half of the event to make the Hamilton crew onlookers for the remainder of the regatta. Detroit and Buffalo West Sides went in front at the start and were never seriously threatened. The summary:

Association Singles, First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by R. W. Richards, Winnipeg; G. Shaw, Argonauts, second; V. Wehmeier, Detroit, third; W. Durnam, Argonauts, fourth. Time—7m. 56 1-5s.

Second Heat, One to Qualify—Won by E. Whelpton, Hamilton; J. Maranette, Detroit, second. Time—7m. 56s.

Junior Eights, First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by Ottawa; University of Toronto, second; Wyandotte, third. Time—6m. 45s.

Second Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by Hamilton Leanders; Detroit, second; Argonauts, third. Time—6m. 32s.

140-Pound Junior Eights, First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by Detroit; Argonauts, second; St. Catharines, third. Time—6m. 50 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by West Sides, Buffalo; Lachine, Montreal, second; Leanders, Hamilton, third; Argonauts No. 2, fourth. Time—6m. 52 2-5s.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	81	40	.669
Birmingham	69	52	.570
New Orleans	67	54	.554
Atlanta	66	58	.532
Little Rock	63	59	.516
Chattanooga	55	67	.451
Nashville	54	69	.439
Mobile	33	89	.270

RESULTS AUG. 14

Memphis 5, Chattanooga 1.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 2.
Atlanta 8, Mobile 7.
Little Rock 5, Nashville 3.
Birmingham 4, New Orleans 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	78	48	.619
Baltimore	76	53	.589
Montreal	70	56	.556
Toronto	70	60	.538
Newark	59	66	.472
Buffalo	57	70	.449
Jersey City	51	75	.405
Reading	46	79	.368

RESULTS AUG. 14

Baltimore 7, Buffalo 4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	70	45	.609
St. Paul	66	50	.569
Toledo	66	50	.569
Minneapolis	58	56	.509
Kansas City	58	58	.500
Columbus	53	63	.457
Indianapolis	47	68	.409
Milwaukee	46	72	.390

RESULTS AUG. 14

Toledo 6, Kansas City 4.
Louisville 6, Minneapolis 5.
Columbus 2, Milwaukee 1.

Robert Baugh Back From Oxford

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert H. Baugh Jr. of Birmingham, Ala., the first American to captain an Oxford University golf team, returned today after three years' study as a Rhodes scholar at the English institution.

Baugh said he expects to go into business either here or in Birmingham and probably will enter the United States amateur golf championship Sept. 22 at Philadelphia as well as other tournaments.

The soft-spoken young Southerner who led Oxford to victory over Cambridge last March said he believed the general standard of intercollegiate golf in England is higher than that in America "after the first three or four."

"There are more of the students playing golf in England," he observed. "As a result, there are many good players. I would say that if Oxford and Cambridge opposed two American universities in golf, playing with 10-man teams, mind you, the English side would win."

Baugh, a former University of Alabama student and Southern Conference golf champion, captured about all the golfing honors there are at Oxford. He won the university match and medal competition every year except his second, when he did not compete, and he set the Oxford course record of 71. He played creditably in the British amateur, and in 1929 it took Cyril Tolley, the champion, to put him out.

ARIEL WINS FIRST RACE OF A SERIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Light, fair winds from the northeast brought in a fair weather boat, Ariel, as winner of the first of a series of three races to decide the Lipton Cup for "R" Class sailing sloops off Belmont Harbor here Aug. 14. Ariel, owned by Malcolm Vail and Ned Sheridan, took the lead shortly after the start and led the way twice around a six-mile triangular club course in 2h. 54m. 48s.

Six other boats, one from Milwaukee, competed and this allowed Ariel seven points toward the cup. Other races Aug. 15 and 16 will decide the title defended by Jonnie, the former Ardelle, owned by William Giaver and B. E. Massee. Jonnie was fifth Aug. 14 in 3h. 14m. 22s. Atlanta, the new member of the fleet, owned by W. H. Colvin and operated by William Faurot, was second, coming in 4m. 24s. after Ariel.

Calypso, the former champion of the class, was brought in by Dr. Hollis E. Potter, former commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, for third place. Nancy, another previous winner, sailed by H. H. Kimball and E. M. Railton, finished fourth. Varya, owned by Samuel Dauchy and Gus Nylund, was sixth and Gosscon, winner years ago, coming down from the South Shore Yacht Club at Milwaukee with a new crew, finished seventh.

The winner of this series is likely to be selected to represent Lake Michigan in the Richardson Cup international races here in September.

GOULBURN POLOISTS SHOW BETTER GAME

NEW YORK—The Ashton boys, playing as the Goulburn team, gave evidence in their second practice game Aug. 13, against a picked team, of what to expect of them Aug. 16 when they play an Army team composed of Lt. McDonald Jones, Capt. C. A. Wilkinson, Capt. Peter Rodes and Lt. H. W. Kiefer—playing in that order.

The marked improvement in their style of play, self-confidence, and speed of ponies bears home the fact that they were at a great disadvantage when they went out against Old Aiken. Probably the most unbeatable factor against them last week, even more than their lack of practice, was the extreme humidity. It was interesting to learn from Mr. Ashton Sr. that humidity is practically unknown in Australia, where the air is generally clear and light. Of still further interest was the fact that the boys, not quite understanding the heat last week and quite naturally feeling unfit, played several chukkers of polo Aug. 9 to get in shape and still feeling low, ran around the polo field three times!

U. S. ROQUE TOURNEY MOST SUCCESSFUL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINONA LAKE, Ind. — Roque players returned to their homes on Aug. 15 after completing play in one of the most successful United States tournaments ever conducted at Winona Lake by the American Roque League. Play in several special matches for medals and cups concluded the tourney on Aug. 14.

O. E. Barnhart, of Chicago, the new United States champion, defeated W. W. Wilson, of Chicago, 4 to 2, in a seven-game series for the Gates-Underhill medal.

H. H. Woods, of Cleveland, won the Williams Cup by defeating C. R. Zimmerman, of Warsaw, 4 to 2, in a seven-game special match.

W. T. Conkling, of Earlville, N. Y., came into possession of the Benedict Cup by defeating G. R. Whitmore, of Peoria, Ill., 3 to 2, in a special cup match.

PICK-UPS

IT IS being rumored around Chicago that the White Sox will purchase Joe Hauser, heavy-hitting first baseman of the Baltimore International League Club. Hauser formerly played in the American League and was always noted for his hitting ability, although not much of a fielder. At present he is leading all organized baseball in hitting home runs with a total of 54, only six behind Babe Ruth's record of 60. The White Sox are said to be willing to pay $75,000 for his services and also send First Baseman Bud Clancy to the Orioles for good measure.

The Cubs and Robins still have one more game to play in their crucial series at Wrigley Field, and regardless of the outcome of this final engagement Manager Robinson and his boys will leave Chicago in second place. The champions not only have a full game lead, but also one or two points in the percentage column, enough to enable them to hold on to their top position. Manager McCarthy has said that he will send Charlie Root to the box in the series final, while Brooklyn's selection lies between Malcolm Moss and Adolfo Luque.

Manager Robinson of Brooklyn is contemplating sending Fred "Lefty" Heimach of his pitching staff back to the Toledo Club of the American Association, whence he came. Heimach has not come up to expectations and does not seem able to aid the Robins in their battle for the National League pennant. If the left-hander returns to Toledo, the Robins will most likely get George Connally, former White Sox pitcher, in exchange.

CHANCE TO STUDY CUSHION CAROMS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—It is announced that arrangements have been almost completed for an eastern cushion carom billiard tournament, preliminary to the United States championship tourney, which is to be played in New York in late October or early November. The National Billiard Association announces that the eastern tournament will give the billiard promoters a fine opportunity to study this game, which is being revived after a lapse of more than 20 years.

The eastern section was chosen because many high-grade players have shown they are proficient at cushion carom as well as balkline. New York may be the scene of the eastern championship, as most of the players who are likely to see action in that tournament are located there.

Maurice Daly, a great player of 50 years ago and still a capable cueist, who now is an instructor at the University Club in New York, is certain to be an entry in the Eastern. George Slosson, the billiard student who was a great player in the era of Jake Schaefer, father of the present world's 18.2 titleholder, is a likely candidate. Harry Cline, formerly of Philadelphia but now in charge of the billiard department at the Amateur Billiard Club in New York, is a former 18.2 champion as well as an ex-cushion carom champion. Cline is almost certain to be in the field.

Other players expected to seek admission are Kinrey Matsuyama, the star Japanese cueist, and Eric Hagenlacher, former world's 18.2 champion. Both Matsuyama and Hagenlacher are engaged in exhibition work in New York and doubtless would welcome a chance to try their skill in a regulation cushion carom tournament. Then there is Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former world's three-cushion champion, who recently averaged four for 300 points and promptly applied for an entry in the national cushion carom tournament. There are other excellent cueists in that territory and there should be no trouble in having a field of eight.

PERU AND ATHLETICS

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The Peruvian Government has appropriated approximately $1,000,000 for the construction of athletic stadiums in the towns of Huanta, Ceracora and Puquio. These towns are the capitals of the Province of Huanta, Parinacochas and Lucanas, respectively. The Government's act is part of a general movement which it hopes to carry on in successive years toward the development of sport throughout the country.

CHAGRIN POLOISTS WIN

POINT JUDITH, R. I. (AP)—Chagrin Valley defeated the Fort Bragg riders 10 to 6 here Aug. 14 in the fourth event for the 12-goal polo championship. Raymond Firestone was high scorer with five goals.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

Auction Sale of Antiques
Beginning Monday, Aug. 18.
"Green Door," Breakfast Hill, Rye, N. H.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, opposite Art Museum—Small kitchenette suites, rents reasonable; references. 454-458 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath, General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUBbard 1050.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—7 or 8 large, outside, sunny rooms; fireplace, Frigidaire. OWNER, Regent 7667-M.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Apartments 4 and 5 rooms, front porches, open fireplaces; American adults only. 19 Hamilton Rd. Aspinwall 2804.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
University Apartments
17-18 Forest Street
2-3-4 Rooms
Rents Reasonable
We give no concessions, but offer real service to quiet and respectable people only. These buildings are located near Harvard Square, contain every modern improvement, including electrical refrigeration and incinerators. See superintendent on premises or call Porter 5666.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—For rent, modern apartment of 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; newly decorated; adults only; 2 women preferred; rent $43. Telephone University 6350-R.

WARE HALL
383 HARVARD ST. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Apartments With Restaurant Service
To let, suites of sitting room, 1 or 2 bedrooms and bath, outside rooms, open fireplaces, dining room exclusively for tenants; hardly 5 minutes' walk to Harvard Square subway, 2 minutes to surface cars. University 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, manager.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
2 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

121 Audubon Road
Lincoln Apartments, facing Fenway, "known as one of the best apartment houses on Audubon Road," Boston; 1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette, dinette, showers, incinerator, General Electric refrigerator; rents $45 up. Apply JANITOR, Tel. Back Bay 10479, or Owner, R. L. KARTT, Wellesley, Mass. Wellesley 0217-M.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW La SALLE LIMOUSINES
for hire by the month, week, day or whole summer; careful, experienced, liveried chauffeurs (sightseeing guides); long or short trips. La SALLE MOTOR LIVERY, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9002.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

QUINCY, MASS.—For sale, 1927 Buick roadster, driven 19,000 miles, mechanically perfect, paint perfect condition; price $500. MR. HALL, 15 Remington Ct. Granite 7929-R.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c; sample free. F. C GALE CO., Dept. 102, 9 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments. Also personal greetings. Up to 100% profit. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-7, Fitchburg, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN, ages 5-12, may share home life and social advantages with one child; suburban home near Philadelphia; 4½ acres playground; special tutoring; directed supervision outside school hours. M. W. BOWEN, Clifton Heights, Pa. Phone Madison 6424.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—BRENTWOOD PARK Fine homesite on Beverly Blvd., 237x200; corner; unobstructable view. Write "R," 1211 So. Bronson Ave.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE, 1913-1929 in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00; price list free. ROBERT JOH. FLOGERZI, Berne, Switzerland.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 107-R.

THE HOMESTEAD
For boys 6-14. Outdoor life; swimming; riding; progressive educational methods. Address Mrs. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

FOR QUALITY CONSTRUCTION CALL
A. J. MOORE
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Office 9 Fletcher Rd., Woburn. Tel. Woburn 1675. Shop 18 Union St., Woburn, Mass.
We Aim to Satisfy

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN
ROCK HILL, N. Y.—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lakes near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (10th season); references given.
MRS. E. E. AVERY

DOVER, N. H.—Summer boarders; ideal place for elderly people and those desiring rest; large house on a hill, farm; 1 mile salt water front; fresh vegetables, home cooking; 5 minutes' drive from Durham, 15 from Dover; no children; American family; $15 per week, $2.50 day. ELIZABETH W. CHESLEY, R. F. D. 6. Telephone 1607-6.

IDEAL place to spend vacation; Patuxent River bathing, fishing, crabbing; reasonable, quiet. MRS. JOHN GROSS, California, Md.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

BANKING. Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ATLANTIC, MASS.—For sale, Premier Baby Grand Piano; first-class condition; almost new; price very reasonable. Telephone Granite 9410-M.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Companion to lady; two in family, one willing to assist in house; Christian Scientist preferred. M. H. P., 42 Washington St., Peabody, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, Christian Scientist and English preferred. MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Mt. Kisco, New York.

EXPERIENCED infant's nurse, Christian Scientist and English preferred. MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Mt. Kisco, New York.

HOUSES WANTED

TO RENT—Small house or lower duplex, near Bronxville, N. Y.; Harlem division, N. Y. Central; $90 with garage. LOYE, 110 Concord Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Unl. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd Street—Practitioner's office, part time. Inquire after 2 p. m. Room 1961.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING, paperhanging, all kinds of art craft, antiques and special work; neat and fair prices. GILLMAN, Milton 5911 (Milton, Mass.).

PAUL PHILIPOFF COMPANY
INTERIOR and exterior painting, Decorators and Paper Hangers. Shop phone Haymarket 1469; Residence Commonwealth 3790 (Boston).

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; craftex work; floors sanded and refinished R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

PAYING GUESTS

"LAUREL TERRACE," Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Beautifully situated modern home, high, restful; church near; excellent table; hour from City.

DINE AND SLEEP AT YE OXEN YOKE. Kearsarge St., No. Conway, N. H.—A unique and unforgettable place in which to dine and entertain one's friends; quiet rooms with wonderful mountain view; one dollar per person.

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches, tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

PRINTING

PRINTING
200 Business Letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything; reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

EIGHT-ROOM house, large barn, good repair, beautiful pine grove, lake shore, 8 acres, summer residence or all year, $2800; eight-room house barn, other buildings, 40 acres, price $2200; 18 miles west from Norway. Particulars MRS. SARAH A. BROWN, East Stoneham, Maine.

GREAT NECK, N. Y.
Long Island's North Shore at Its Best!
Residential Property
FOR SALE—FOR RENT
Booklet of Great Neck on Request
ARTHUR F. RAUSCH, *Realtor*
Northern Boulevard at Great Neck
Phone Great Neck 2010 or 2011

Wm. E. DODD ASSOCIATES REALTORS
PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.
See us for Friendly Places
Prices from $10,000 to $100,000.

HINSDALE, N. H.—For sale, State road near Northfield Seminary, 55-acre farm, attractive homestead, fruit and sugar maples; good site for dairy farm or tourist camp. MRS. J. A. STEBBINS, Northfield, Mass.

LARCHMONT, RYE, MAMARONECK
THE BEST HOMES, LARGE OR SMALL, FOR SALE OR RENT.
Grace L. P. Clarke
87 Carroll Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 1442

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—For sale, attractive 8-room house, wide porch, large well shaded lawn, garage, oil burner; near church, schools, station and Sound; convenient terms arranged. SHATTS, 11 Heathcote Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel Mamaroneck 100.

150 YEARS OLD CAPE
Cottage, 4 fireplaces, old oven, good barn, sightly corner, 40 acres, Townsend, Mass.; shown by appointment; there Sunday. W. L. MORSE, Owner, Brookville, Mass. Phone Brockton 1006-M.

RESORTS

AIKEN MANOR
On Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.
A beautiful country home, offering a rare combination of New England hospitality and solid comfort; situated on a mile of wooded lake front; golf, tennis, bathing, boating. MRS. R. B. JOHNSON.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SUNSET VIEW FARM
South Hanson, R. F. D., Mass.—Ideal place for rest and study; home cooking; prices reasonable; booklet. (MRS.) ELLA W. GILMAN. We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor.

SUNSET ROCK COTTAGE
In the Adirondacks, 1800-ft. Elevation. Beautiful mountain scenery, ideal for rest; good home cooking; rates $18-$25. MRS. O. W. COOK, Bloomingdale, N. Y. Phone Saranac Lake 20F6.

WOULD like to communicate with young business man desiring good home; half hour from Times Square; $20 week. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

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Meadonia Private Hotel
252 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO, CANADA
Central Residential District. A Family Hotel. Comfortable and Quiet.
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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Front double and single rooms; homelike; transients or permanent. Copley 5087-W. MRS. E. R. BARTLETT.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 216 Hemenway St.—Small quiet room next to bath, $5.00; also 3 furnished rooms for housekeeping; overlooking Fenway.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Desirable rooms, homelike, clean; suitable permanent or transient; reasonable. Copley 5087-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large front single; cool stone house, attractive outlook; 10 minutes to Christian Science church; near The Christian Science Benevolent Association; transient or permanent; parking space. Tel. Regent 5018.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Large room, twin beds, hot water; quiet home; porch; small room; near B. M. T.

NEW YORK CITY—Delightful room, adjoining bath; no other roomers; references exchanged. 225 W. 80th St., Apt. 5. W. SIMPSON.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (Riverside)—Large, cool, light room, lavatory, well furnished; special $8.50. TRIGGS, 3-F.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive rooms, business people. 220 West 107th, Apt. 66. Call before 11 A. M. and after 7 P. M. Clarkson 8708.

NEW YORK CITY, 400 Riverside Drive (112th), 6 D—Sunny room, semi-private bath; also single rooms; business guests. Monument 0362.

NEW YORK CITY, 335 W. 71st St.—Double rooms, bath adjoining. Phone Endicott 1706 before 10 a. m. Private house.

NEW YORK CITY, 345 W. 85th St.—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR GIRLS
Attractive bed-sitting rooms, single or share; kitchen privileges; maid; $7-$10.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Light, airy, single, double, connecting rooms in refined home; references.

OLD DEERFIELD, MASS.—Rest for travellers at the Asa Stebbins homestead; built in 1824. Tel. Greenfield 687-W.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.—Wanted, several experienced advertising salesmen; definite salary guaranteed, good opportunity. REUBEN H. DONNELLEY CORP., 421 Wabash Bldg. Court 1552.

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COUPLE (white), experienced, intelligent, with girl (7 years); man, chauffeur, generally useful; wife, good cook and houseworker; go anywhere. Box P-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTER
seeks situation with New York

MASSACHUSETTS

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Your Home
will be made more
Attractive
with new
Lighting Equipment
Free service from our Lighting *Specialist.*

For appointment call
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Flowers for all occasions
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Have Your Heaters Cleaned Out by Us
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Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in
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Goods Delivered Anywhere
"Better Furniture for Less"

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FITCHBURG (Continued)

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KENWOOD BLANKETS
$8.98 each, usually $13.50
Kenwood colors blend and harmonize into every decorative ensemble, adding a luxuriant touch that improves immeasurably the attractiveness of the bedroom, then beauty will be a joy for years to come. Take advantage of this sale. It means great savings to you. The higher comparative price suggested in this advertisement is the usual price at which this mehchandise was sold on June 1, 1930. Every pair of blankets offered in this sale is new in our stock since Aug. 1, 1930.

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F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
790 MAIN STREET

Choice Assortment of Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants
RITTER *for FLOWERS*
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Exclusive Agents for Irving Drew's
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Sizes 2½ to 10—Widths AAA to EE
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386 MAIN STREET, Corner Mill

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Savings of 25 to 50% on many pieces
Fitchburg's Oldest Furniture Store
KIDDER & DAVIS
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"The Little Store of Little Prices"
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
194 MAIN STREET Tel 2960

Busy Bee Restaurant
Quality, Quantity, Service
Satisfaction, Economy
The taste that lingers *"sweet as honey"*
84 Main Street, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The WHITE GULL
F. S. CHADBURNE, Proprietor
67 ESSEX AVENUE GLOUCESTER
Shore Dinners A la Carte Service
Telephone 1148-M

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11 School Street
Fancy Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery in Greenfield and Deerfield

Hardware and Paints at The Newcomb Hardware Co.
F. A. CLARK, Prop.
289 MAIN STREET GREENFIELD, MASS.

HONEST VALUES
SHOES
SOLBY-MONTAGUE CO.
312 MAIN STREET, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
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Greenfield, Mass

The Drew Arch Rest Shoe *for WOMEN*
Ralston and Nettleton *for MEN*
FOSTER & SON
270 MAIN STREET

Home Made Ice Cream
Choice Candy
CORSIGLIA'S
2 STORES
349 Main St. 24 Federal St.

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Holyoke's Hardware Specialty Shop
Hardware, Paints, Varnishes
China Department
PRIZES A SPECIALTY
Agents for General Electric Refrigerators
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
245 HIGH STREET, Opp. City Hall

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Charles E. Kelley
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE (Continued)

August Fur Sale
20% less than winter prices!
The furs are richer. The styles are more flattering. The workmanship is superb. Yet the prices are lower than they have been since 1915!
3 SPECIAL SAVINGS
Southern Muskrat — shawl collar — $69.50
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EVERY COAT GUARANTEED
McAuslan & Wakelin Co.

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Shoe Store and Repair Factor
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Electrical Contractor-Dealer
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Master Service Stations
COMPLETE SERVICE IN ONE BUILDING
Free Inspection Official Station State Safety Drive, Brakes and Headlights.
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We make your car safe to drive. Be prepared!

Preserving Season Needs
Lightning jars, jellies, rubbers, canning outfits, bottles, strainers, etc.
"Most Everything in the Hardware and Paint Line."
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVENUE PHONE LEX. 0300

When in Lexington
Stop at
The Minute Shoppe
9 WALTHAM STREET (Opp. P. O.)
for Greeting Cards, Souvenirs, Novelties

Arthur's Auto Repair Shop
Arthur B. Field, *Proprietor*
We Repair ALL Makes of Automobiles
851 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Tel.: Day, Lex. 1070-W; Night, 1048-J

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4 Watham Street (Up one flight) Tel. Lex. 0146
Special for August. Mondays and Tuesdays only, Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00.
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
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LOWELL

August Furniture Sale
20% DISCOUNT ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK
No guesswork necessary in this sale. Every suite and odd piece in stock an outstanding bargain.
A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
15 HURD STREET

Our pure ice is put in the refrigerator where only the best is good enough.
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For the Customer Who Cares

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181 CENTRAL STREET

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Odd Pieces of
FURNITURE
Comfortable Chairs; Spinet and Gov. Winthrop Desks; Tables; Sewing Cabinets; Cedar Chests, etc. All the best at moderate prices.
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MARKET STREET, LYNN.

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When You Want Satisfaction
When You Feel Particular
When You Desire the Best
When You Are After Values
Then Is the Time to Visit
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COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
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Men's Complete Furnishings at
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Blue—Rose—Gold—Orchid—Tan
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"Malden's Finest Shoe Store"
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Cleansers, Dyers, Tailors
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Mystic Laundry Co.
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Damp Wash—Flat Work
Thrifty Service
"Medford's Largest Fast-Growing Laundry"
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DRESSES, COATS and MILLINERY
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GOOD CLEAN COAL
As good as any
A complete line to meet the most exacting conditions.
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Legitt's Creek is called America's Best Hard Coal.
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A Full Line of MONARCH Products
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MILK
CREAM
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"FRIENDLY SERVICE"
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Insist on DAVIDSON'S MacGREGOR BRAND SCOTCH HAM
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Davidson's Scotch Ham
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Shoe Sale
Sale Ends August 23rd
Only once in several years do we cut prices so low as at present.
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"THE SHOP THAT BROUGHT NEW YORK TO NEW BEDFORD"

Specialists in Women's and Misses' Apparel
No connection with any other establishment in the world
WORTH
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We Have the New Westinghouse Refrigerator

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Light Lunches
Cake, Pastries, Candies
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Smart Apparel for Misses and Women

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-COATS - SUITS-
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Why not make "that gift" one of Pewter Ware? We have a good selection.

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COME IN AND LOOK AT THESE NEW FEATURES
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Laundering these our Specialty
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Deliveries in all the Newtons
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and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
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Something New!
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Excellent Foods
"A Delightful Place to Eat"
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18-in. all linen toweling.5 yds. for $1.00
These are Friday and Saturday specials.

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There goes a run in my stocking!
Annoying, aren't they?
A run doesn't mean that your stocking is ruined; bring it to our Miss Foran—she will make it look like new.

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Best Foods Mayonnaise
18c a Jar
Shredded Wheat
2 pkgs. for 19c
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Complete Home Furnishers
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Where you can buy in confidence. Good Values. But never at the expense of Good Quality.
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Why Not Start a Savings Account?

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Deposits received from $1 to $4000 single accts. $1 to $8000 double accts.
Last dividend at rate of 5%

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SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
The Only
Walk-Over Shoe Store
in PITTSFIELD is at
126 NORTH STREET

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Summer Foods in Abundance and Many Varieties
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"HIGHER THAN EXTRAS" Butter and Local Fresh Eggs
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BATCHELDER'S
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Commercial Investment Foreign Travel Checks Certfs. Deposit Wills & Trusts
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Savings Safe Deposit Night Depository Christmas & Tax Clubs
Oldest—STRONGEST—Largest Commercial Bank in "The Granite City"

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WHEEL GOODS REPAIRING
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Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less
Deliveries Everywhere
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Holeproof Hosiery, pure silk, all colors, by Lucile of Paris, regular $1.50 and $1.95. Discontinued numbers..... $1.29
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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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Granite 0047

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For the Women to Go and Do With Comfort—$5 to $6
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1547 HANCOCK ST.

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Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
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Old Colony service covers all the vacation resorts on the South Shore.

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THE HIGHER GRADES
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Peanuts, 50c lb.
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Over Keneely's Shoe Store

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Maple Pecan Ice Cream Our Own Make
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Decorated Baskets
20c to $1.45
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WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

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Hickey-Freeman Clothes *Dobbs Hats*
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's Clothing and Accessories of Quality
Clark & Friend
255 ESSEX STREET SALEM
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Leading Department Store of the North Shore Since 1858
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FLOWERS
Flower Phones Som. 0416—0417
328 BROADWAY, WINTER HILL

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Coal Company
DUSTLESS COAL
COAL and COKE
38-40 PARK STREET Tel. Som. 0310

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"The Men's Wear Stores"
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and
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BULOVA WATCHES BOSTON
Vacation and Wedding Gifts
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ALL HOME MADE CANDY AND ICE CREAM
QUALITY SERVICE

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Frederics' Vita-Tonic Permanent Wave
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Other Branches of Beauty Culture
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Estimates submitted promptly.
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TRUE QUALITY AND SERVICE
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Honest values, careful attention and helpful service always.
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Candies—Ices—Sodas
Sundaes—Sandwiches
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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Telephone Waltham 0116

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Victor, Atwater Kent, Majestic Radios—Victor Records
During Summer will have men on Cape Cod.

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It is safe and convenient to make deposits by mail. Its adoption is in line with our policy to keep our service up to the hour.
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Gifts for all occasions
Small Colonial furniture in reproduction—Lamps Hand-Painted Shades, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Bags, Costume Jewelry, Pottery, Stationery, Home-Made Chocolates, Jellies and Preserves; Cards, Tallies.

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TAILOR and CLEANSER
27 CREST AVE., WINTHROP HIGHLANDS, wishes to announce a reduced rate on cleaning and dyeing for the month of August. We also make men's fall suits to order . . . . . $25 and up

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Liberal allowance on old sets.
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Electrical Experience
Electrical Knowledge
Electrical Everything
Electrical Anything
Electrical Nothing
Electrical Zero
Electrical Minus
Electrical Minus Zero
Electrical Minus Zero Below
Electrical Minus Zero Below Freezing
Electrical Minus Zero Below Freezing Point
Electrical Minus Zero Below Freezing Point Absolute
Electrical Minus Zero Below Freezing Point Absolute Cold
Electrical Minus Zero Below Freezing Point Absolute Cold Weather
Electrical Minus Zero Below Freezing Point Absolute Cold Weather Service
Electrical Minus Zero Below Freezing Point Absolute Cold Weather Service Station
Electrical Minus Zero Below Freezing Point Absolute Cold Weather Service Station Attendant
Electrical Minus Zero Below Freezing Point Absolute Cold Weather Service Station Attendant Always
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Air Speed of the Future

FROM coast to coast in twelve hours! While Capt. Frank M. Hawks did not quite accomplish this feat, the success that he obtained in his latest trip from Los Angeles to New York carries the assurance that not only will such an achievement shortly be written into the annals of aviation, but in the comparatively near future it will be bettered and become a commonplace.

The rapidity with which transcontinental records have been broken is on a par with the speed that the planes themselves attain. It is only a little more than seven years since the first nonstop transcontinental flight was made. Then Lieuts. Oakley G. Kelly and John A. Macready completed the crossing from Hempstead, L. I., to San Diego in twenty-six hours and fifty minutes, to be greeted on their arrival by Maj. Henry H. Arnold with the words, "The impossible has happened." And now Captain Hawks has flown across the continent, with three stops, in a little more than twelve hours.

Prior to the 1923 flights, Lieutenants Kelly and Macready, who then held the "endurance" flight record of a few minutes over thirty-six hours, were forced down in an attempt to cover the west-east course, a statement made at that time emphasizing that their engine had failed them, "when a cylinder cracked under the tremendous strain of the flying in rapidly changing climatic conditions."

It sounds almost a platitude to say that Captain Hawks's flight brings the promise of unbelievable accomplishments in the air during the next decade. A speed of several hundreds of miles an hour can be looked for with certainty, so that the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific may be covered in six or seven hours. While the limitations of necessity imposed upon the airplane, as contrasted with the giant liner or the limited train, render it improbable at the present time that the airplane will displace these established modes of travel, yet it seems clearer and clearer each day that the air will become more and more the medium for ordinary transport. Space and time are indeed rapidly losing their limiting hold upon the activities of mankind.

Porto Rico's Urgent Needs

FROM the time of the Spanish-American War, when the United States found itself the possessor of territory in the Caribbean, problems foreign to the actual domestic demands of the country have been confronting Washington. When last year Theodore Roosevelt was appointed Governor of Porto Rico it was known that he would bring to bear upon his difficult task a conscientious effort to discover whatever causes might be retarding the progress of the islanders. After ten months in office, he frankly states that something must be done to relieve a situation that concerns more than 1,500,000 American citizens in the West Indies.

Decidedly agricultural as it is, Porto Rico may brighten its future by extending the scope of the Homestead Commission in acquiring new lands and building up the small individual farmer. But apart from this, education should receive a greater opportunity than in the past. According to Governor Roosevelt, Porto Rico has a school population of more than 500,000 and room in the insular schools for only half that number. With Rooseveltian bluntness comes the declaration that outside aid is required to better conditions.

Governor Roosevelt, besides, has great faith in the Porto Ricans to handle developments with executive ability and vision. Industry is to be encouraged, and outside capital is to be invited to undertake new ventures in the island. Courses of industrial education in the schools and the establishment of a bureau of commerce are to help.

Washington can do no less than lend an attentive ear to what Governor Roosevelt is saying about Porto Rico because, as he says, "it will justify any aid that is given it."

The Bright Badge of Courtesy

A PASSENGER on an interurban express car was treated the other day to three object lessons in politeness, with Conductor No. 484 as instructor. That number on his cap, under which shone a smiling countenance, must remain his only mark of identification, unless a handful of little courtesies extended his guests on his swift run are sufficient to set him apart as a discerning and thoughtful host.

The commuting business man first became aware of Conductor 484 when he proffered him a recent newspaper with the pleasant remark: "Have you read the morning paper today, sir?" The next proof of the conductor's thoughtfulness was his kindly concern for the comfort of a woman passenger compelled to ride backward because of the crowded condition of the coach. When the car stopped at a station he found her a forward-facing seat and escorted her there. The third exhibition of politeness was observed when the car stopped at a down-town railroad platform, and the conductor carried a huge suitcase the length of the car, and then expressed the hope that its owner might have a pleasant journey.

Conductor No. 484 has duplicated that apparently humdrum trip many times, but the commuter was convinced that for him it would never be just a monotonous job. Courtesy and boredom do not travel far together, and Conductor No. 484 had made his run an adventure in courtesy.

Food, Feed, and Profiteering

IN THEIR energetic efforts to forestall any scare over a supposed food shortage and to prevent profiteering based on such a fiction, federal and local governments of the United States are performing one of the fundamental duties of government. Action which will effectively guard the citizen—and particularly just now the unemployed citizen—against exorbitant prices for essential foodstuffs, may be of more direct and immediate benefit to him than an entire flock of international conferences or six months of Senate debate.

The key to this endeavor to halt hoarding and quell fears of shortage is the tenuous but vital distinction between feed and food. The drought has curtailed some kinds of feed for cattle and hogs in certain regions, but the Secretary of Agriculture has announced that there is no shortage of human food and no necessity for storing up provisions for the future.

In addition, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has inaugurated a plan by which the wholesale prices of stable commodities will be published each day in New York City, where attempted speculation in human necessities has already been reported. It is not clear how the housewife will know whether the "spread" between wholesale and retail prices is unjustified, but the simple statement of what is happening in the markets should allay fear and restrain greed. The Federal Government is also prepared to prosecute any attempts at price "gouging" under laws already existing.

The general level of food prices has been falling recently. Figures published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the average cost of food to the American housewife on June 15 was 4½ per cent lower than in June, 1929.

Retail prices are still 50 per cent above the 1913 standard, but the general tendency is strongly downward, and apparently the drought has done nothing to check that trend. Indeed, if lack of feed should unhappily force the sale of stock in some areas, consumers will benefit by lower meat prices. Certainly, at a time when many a family budget has had to tighten its belt and some people are without food, no selfish and specious attempt to hoist prices by means of an artificial scare should be tolerated.

Stay, O General of the Gate

IN OUR metropolitan civilization the doorman—or, as he might be called, the Major-General of the Gate—is an important accessory. His uniform is varied, resplendent, and usually fits him with the sartorial nicety justly attributed to the paper on the wall. His manner is no less impressive. Nominally stooping to serve, he elevates those to whom he stoops. His presence in the metropolis is as inescapable as was that of the wooden Indian of an earlier and simpler time. To those who live in the metropolis he is part of the daily scene, symbolizing a luxury in which, often, the observed himself does not participate. The visitor from afar regards him with a kind of awe.

Like the once well-known Indian, however, it appears that the doorman may disappear; his twilight looms. "An automatic sliding door," one may read, "which opens and closes without apparent human control, has been perfected in an electrical laboratory. A person approaches the door and, nicely timed, it opens for him, hangs just the proper fraction of a minute, and then closes." That this invention at least implies a reduction in the ranks of human door-openers is sufficiently evident. The age, as some have remarked, is mechanical. Although the doorman is as mechanical as a human being can be, he is not as mechanical as a light ray opening a door by its action on a photoelectric cell. There is also to be taken into consideration the impressiveness, perhaps diminishing as one became used to it, of having a door open of itself at one's dignified approach.

Nevertheless, the doorman would be missed from the metropolitan scene. The place where he had stood would be drab. His movement across the sidewalk from door to arriving motor chariot would no longer teach young observers a lesson in deportment. And invention, apparently, has not yet found a way to make the helpful little photoelectric cell open the automobile door. Until that happens half the doorman's job (if it may be so vulgarly termed) is impervious to attack.

The M. P. Through the Ages

THE British Broadcasting Corporation, suddenly doubting, perhaps, whether it has not been somewhat overdoing the educational side of its entertainments, is reported to be on the point of taking a referendum of listeners on the desirability of reducing the number of talks in its programs. If all talks were as amusing and vigorous as that given on "Personalities of Past Parliaments" by Col. Josiah Wedgwood, M. P., there would be little enough doubt about the result of any such inquiry.

Lists of all sorts of officials, from archbishops to university graduates, are preserved from comparatively early times, but before 1832 practically nothing is known of the personal traits and careers of the rank and file of the members who have filled the House of Commons since 1265. To repair this defect in knowledge a committee was appointed some short time ago to recover and assemble all the scraps of information about these people that are now available, and Colonel Wedgwood, a member of this committee, has given an account of the first fruits of this investigation.

The success that has rewarded the earliest efforts of the inquirers has been most encouraging. Particulars have been secured of elections about which nothing previously was known, including returns for the Parliament of 1469, which never met, because both Kings of England unfortunately happened to be in gaol at the same time. The earliest year for which any names have been recovered is 1275.

Contested elections, of which there were plenty even when the electoral roll listed no more than 400 voters, seem to have provided most of the fun. In 1294, for example, in such an election, London established the precedent of returning the two candidates who came in at the bottom of the poll.

These contributions to historical knowledge constitute only the beginning of the work that is to be done. Four British universities have begun to coöperate in the task, and the help of American seats of learning is to be enlisted shortly. Then historians will be within measurable distance of obtaining the names, occupations and careers of every member—whose record is not irrecoverably lost—of the English Parliament in its six and a half centuries of existence.

"For the Good of the Service"

A REPORT from the Bureau of Navigation in Washington has it that approximately 718 vacancies for midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy under congressional appointment are going begging for lack of available candidates. At first thought it might be inferred that the London Naval Treaty has led youths who might otherwise seek a seafaring career to believe there is no future for naval officership. But a further perusal of the report shows that the condition is due instead to the absurdly small salaries which are paid to naval officers, especially during prolonged service in the junior grades.

The hardship resulting from these low rates of payment, which have remained practically unchanged through all of the marked increases in costs of living since 1908, is clearly reflected in an increasing number of resignations by junior officers who declare they cannot support their families on present naval salaries. This, after all, is the nub of the problem of attracting a sufficient number of suitable candidates for admission to the Academy at Annapolis.

Many can recall when an appointment to the Naval Academy was a much-sought prize, and the young man who received it was a hero to his schoolmates. Hence, it is surprising to learn that, in district after district through many parts of the United States, members of Congress have appointments at their disposal without qualified applicants to fill them; yet the explanation is simply that which applies in several other professions—young men do not wish to spend years of exacting preparation in order to fill positions which will not earn a comfortable livelihood.

Entirely aside from war, navies and naval officers have shown themselves capable of important services. The standard of instruction in the United States Naval Academy is as high as, or higher than, ever. In this academy the nation has an educational resource which may well be used to the full.

A few months ago the proposal was made in these columns that a part of the savings effected by naval reduction should be used to bring the pay standards of the navy up to reasonable levels. If the United States, in company with other nations, is to be relieved of the burden of competitive armaments, it may all the better show in tangible ways its appreciation of a high standard of loyal service among the personnel of the naval establishment which it retains.

The Afridi Rising: Plunder, Not Politics

THE disturbances now troubling the northwest frontier of India, while serious enough to be taxing the ingenuity of the British military machine in the area concerned, should not be considered significant enough to affect British policy in India.

It is never easy to determine the causes which prompt these outbursts on the Indian border. So far as the Afridi is concerned, he is always happy in a "scrap." He is the most turbulent of the tribesmen, and significance ever attaches to his activities because he represents the second largest tribal body in this area. The geographical position of his territory gives him command of the Khyber and Kohat passes, those picturesque gateways for the invading armies of the past and for the commerce of the present.

The story of the British relations with the Afridi is mainly concerned with keeping the passes open for peaceful traffic. But on this occasion the Afridi's traditional zest for looting is not the sole cause of the trouble. The political excitement in India and the prospects of a meager harvest at home have helped to unsettle these hillmen who are more expert with the rifle than the hoe. Their natural zest for fighting, the shortage of food and the knowledge that political difficulties exist near by have combined to urge the Afridis to attack Peshawar, the gateway to the inviting riches in the plains below.

The present activity is a significant commentary on the problems of the Indian situation as a whole. Frontier wars and communal troubles are two of the chief anxieties facing the round table conference which is shortly to meet in London. Possibly the frontier trouble is the less significant, for a well-disciplined force invariably proves adequate to settle these sporadic disturbances. The real danger would be if organized frontier tribesmen were in a position to invade a divided India. The present outbreak, although unfortunate, in no way alters the political situation. The Afridis are only incidentially concerned with politics, so far as it provides an opportunity to plunder undisturbed. They have not deployed upon Peshawar for a national cause; rather have they percolated through in little bands bent on finding out what the bazaars have to offer them in the way of easily acquired merchandise.

Editorial Notes

The question, "How big is a farm?" has been definitely settled, according to Nation's Business. Figures from the United States Census Bureau show a farm to be all the land farmed by one person, whether it is three acres or 3000 acres. And though this magazine mentions the age-old question, "How long is a piece of string?" it does not give the answer. Can anyone say?

It is reported that there are about 2,710,697 miles of country roads in the United States. If you doubt it, turn into one some night about dusk just to see where it comes out.

That young German who has won a six weeks' trip to the United States in an oratory contest should have plenty to talk about when he returns.

How about a few tree-setting records?

Village Characters

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE village is surely richer in original characters than the town. Those who interest themselves in their fellow beings will certainly find that even in the town there is less standardization than one is accustomed to suppose; and I know in the city a large number of men and women who differ from the average man and woman in a variety of ways. Perhaps, if we search deeply enough, we shall find that there is no average man or woman. We shall find that, under a superficial appearance of conformity everybody is peculiarly himself. Yet the conventions of the town are more rigorous than the conventions of the countryside, and tend to suppress divergencies from type.

Here in my Normandy village human nature seems to develop more freely. Men and women flourish without restraint. There is plenty of gossip, and all our foibles are observed and commented upon. But the comment is not malicious, and is not meant to shame us into self-repression.

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Most of the special qualities of the villagers are kindly. Thus there is Tante Marie, who is perpetually seeking to help her neighbors. She has a small pension—a few hundred francs a year—from I know not what source; but her principal revenue is from her peaches and strawberries. The peaches grow against the wall of her tumbledown cottage, the branches spread out like a fan and flattened, so that the fruit will receive the full force of the southern sun, and ripen with a rich golden and red and brown bloom. They make a pretty picture spread-eagled against the wall. There are other peach trees in the open field which is behind her house, and the fruit of these exposed trees is not quite so luscious, but it is usually abundant.

There are seasons when an untimely touch of frost will nip the buds and reduce her income to a low ebb. Even at the best she has little more than sufficient to provide for her own necessities. Nevertheless, she contrives smilingly to assist everyone who is in need.

She has scarcely enough plums to carry to market, so she makes pots of jam, which she rarely eats herself; and therefore she has always on hand a stock of jam, which she distributes to poor families with children. There is one family of seven children, and the boys and girls know that they are never unwelcome to call on Tante Marie, and will always receive a slice of bread with a thick coating of jam.

The other day I met her with a little basket on her arm, over which was thrown a white cloth. "What have you there, Tante Marie?" I asked. She lifted the white cloth and disclosed two soft peaches and three eggs.

"I am taking them to Marthe," said Tante Marie. "She has had a hard struggle. Perhaps she will be able to eat these eggs—my hens are laying wonderfully just now, and they give me more than I want. As for the peaches, you will see that they are a curious shape; and such peaches are practically unsalable. But they are good peaches and they may please her."

Her hens are always laying wonderfully, and her peaches have always some queer formation if there is anybody in need in the village.

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Then there is Lolotte, who is always busy. You may see her scurrying along the lanes as fast as her legs can take her, on some errand or other, at all hours of the day. She is the universal messenger of the village. How she attached herself to the couple whom she particularly served I never heard, but certain it is that she was more devoted to them than any daughter, and undertook the entire management of the house and the field and the cow.

For this she was paid no regular wages—the couple could not afford to pay wages—but she was free to do odd work elsewhere. Lolotte continues to live with the old woman without salary, and she does everything that needs doing. In addition, if a villager requires help, Lolotte is there to give help without payment. She will milk a cow, or carry home milk, or go to market, or pluck gooseberries, or take a child to and from school, or render any other disinterested service.

From morning till night she is never idle—she is always in a hurry—and she gets no wages out of her multifarious activities except her simple food and a bed on which to lie. Everybody is slightly amused at Lolotte, but all have affectionate feelings for her.

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The old gardener of the village interests me. It would be difficult to say how he makes a living. If you call on him—as I often do—he will sit down with you and talk for hours about the weather and about plants and insects. It is hard to break away. Yet if you try to buy anything from him, he professes that he has nothing to sell. He cannot recommend his geraniums this year; he has already promised all the dahlias he can spare; it is not the time of the year to transplant roses; the wisteria which ornaments his house is too big to be taken up; and he does not care to part with the most successful varieties of flowers. And if it is almost impossible to persuade him to sell, it is almost as impossible to persuade him to work in your garden.

"You don't want me for that," he will reply. "It is not worth while wasting your money. If you like, I'll step round one of these days and show your man how it should be done. He can easily do it."

So he potters about in his own garden, and is more than willing to explain what kind of fertilizer should be used, or when and how trees should be pruned, and what seeds would be suitable for sowing in a particular bed; and he will go over with you the catalogues of the great horticulturists and tender his advice. But for himself he asks nothing, and you are perplexed as to how to recompense him. I think the joy he takes in babbling about flowers and in imparting his knowledge is his real recompense.

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I could tell, too, of the village fiddler, who is a guest at every wedding. Fiddling is not his profession; it is his hobby. He is a long, lanky, spider-legged man, as dark as a gypsy, and he is pleased to have the opportunity of showing his skill. Usually he walks backward in front of the wedding party, fiddle pressed against his chin, bow scraping briskly, spider legs making mirthful contortions. How he keeps his balance as he fiddles and dances backward is more than I can say, but he certainly gives a dancing motion even to the antiquated top hat. He is like Yeats's fiddler of Dooney, who, when he played on his fiddle, made folk dance like a wave of the sea:

> For the good are always the merry,
> Save by an evil chance,
> And the merry love the fiddle,
> And the merry love to dance.

I have never seen him without his fiddle. When there is no occasion for his fiddling, he vanishes from mortal ken. I sometimes wonder whether he exists on the days when his fiddling is not required. But, though you will not find him in the fields, or see him on the roads, he springs up as from nowhere whenever his fiddling will be welcome.

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I could tell you of the school teacher, who is, as I happen to know, a man of parts, but who has no ambition to leave the village in which he teaches about thirty unwilling boys who must be a sore trial to him. He teaches them, in so far as they are teachable, in the hours fixed for teaching, and he performs his secretarial duties for the mayor—and, for the rest, he cultivates his garden, and reads his books, and rarely wanders outside his schoolhouse. In obscurity this man of parts has philosophically found contentment.

I could tell you of a score of village characters who would equally deserve to have their portraits painted at full length. But it is because they believe that nobody will ever think of painting their portraits that they behave in accordance with their nature, and do not adopt self-conscious poses, as we are apt to do in the towns. Only in the country can men and women really afford to be themselves, because there nobody observes them critically to paint their portraits. I am not sure that, in sketching them ever so slightly, I am not betraying their confidence.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Interest Grows in World Tours

THE Argentine general public is becoming quite interested in world tours. Whereas before the war only the very wealthy traveled, and then no farther than Paris, with perhaps short stays in London and Rome, today extensive traveling both in the republic and abroad is quite common. The principal shipping companies advertise tours at attractive prices during the summer season; students and teachers are specially catered to, and the tours extend as far afield as the Near East and Palestine, the regions about the Straits of Magellan and the Antilles. A world tour was recently organized by the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha Line, in the liner Buenos Aires Maru. The tourists sailed from Argentina in the middle of last January, traveling up to Panama and from there to the United States. Afterward the tourists visited Japan, China, India and South Africa. There were also on board a group of United States tourists, who joined the steamer at Panama. This will undoubtedly be only the first of a series of most interesting and worthwhile tours sailing from the River Plate.

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International Tournament Held

During the month of July, the second international tournament between the American College of Buenos Aires and the International College of Asunción, Republic of Paraguay, was held in this city. These tournaments are held in order to stimulate a friendly rivalry between the youth of the two countries, besides strengthening the cultural ties between the two sister republics. It was hoped that the American Institute of La Paz, Republic of Bolivia, would join the tournament, but, owing to the great distance, it was found that this was impossible. Besides the usual athletic events, there was a special oratorical contest, in which each school was represented by a student chosen in a local contest.

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Campaign Against Talkie Launched

There is at present in Buenos Aires a campaign against the talkies which, according to local papers, will eventually destroy the national sense of Argentina. The feeling is general that Argentines will learn English in preference to Spanish and thus lose that Latin attitude of thought and manner of which they are so justly proud. In a luncheon at the Rotary Club of Buenos Aires, one of the leading film distributors in the city declared that to place a ban on talking and synchronized motion pictures was equivalent to forbidding the use of motorlorries and automobiles in order to save the "criollo" horse, which is fast disappearing from Buenos Aires streets. In this Rotarian's opinion the solution was to increase the number of symphony orchestras and increase, too, the number of concerts at popular prices. Thus the very general love of music would be fostered among the people, the musicians would reap the benefits of continued and profitable work, and the talkies would continue to be shown.

* * *

Many Concerts in Winter Season

The present winter season would seem to have been specially organized for music lovers. Besides the usual performances at the Opera House, which are social as well as artistic functions, there has been a brilliant series of concerts. Jacques Thibaud, Walter Rummel, Brailowsky, Ansermet, Sainz de la Maza, and the London Quartet have delighted Buenos Aires audiences, while the Asociación Profesorado Orquestal has continued its series of popular philharmonic concerts on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings. Local artists have also held concerts, those at the Wagneriana rooms being the best, in the opinion of musical critics.

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Telephotograph Service Started

There was recently inaugurated the wireless telephotography service between Buenos Aires and Europe. Drawings, plans, documents, cheques, estimates, etc., are accepted for transmission, these to be either in black or red. Halftone photographs or lithographs are not accepted, the maximum size for transmission being 93mm. by 180mm., pictures of a larger size having to be divided. The service is established between Buenos Aires and Berlin, and for other than the two cities named delivery is made by quickest route—express or air post—without extra charge.

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'Hello, France, This Is Argentina'

There has also been inaugurated a new telephone service between France and Argentina. The first conversation held over the new lines was between the president of the Bolsa de Comercio and the president of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Among those present at the ceremony in Paris was Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, former President of Argentina, who is now a resident in France. The usual courtesies were exchanged, the president of the Argentine Bolsa de Comercio emphasizing the necessity for Argentines in France not only to broadcast the ever-growing importance of Argentine trade and development, but also to assist in every possible way the more ample understanding of Argentina and South America by the inhabitants of France.